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*The Speeches of Charles Phillips, Esq. delivered at the Bar, and on various public occasions, in Ireland and England. Edited by himself. New-York. 8vo. pp. 207. Kirk & Mercein.*

**A**FTER having complained of the unfairness of reviewers, in criticising a surreptitious publication of his speeches, Mr. Phillips has thought fit to vindicate his reputation and furnish an authentic criterion for estimating his merits, by editing his Speeches himself. In this edition, then, we may look for the measure of his mind and the standard of his desert, without rendering ourselves liable to the charge of being in haste to judge, thereby proving ourselves anxious to condemn. We have waited until the giant has buckled on his armour,—until, with his breast-plate fitted, his sword upon his thigh, and his shield borne before him, he has deliberately come forward, and with vaunting words, offered himself to battle;—and now, having measured his stature as well as we might for the glitter of his harness and the terror of the ranks unbattled in his cause, we venture, though haply with only a sling and stone, to question his claims, not fearing his bulk. We do not, however, wish to advance with an acrimonious spirit, nor proceed to the length of slaying him outright and cutting off his head, even if our arm were strong enough and our aim unerring; we only wish,—dropping the allusion, and speaking in the plain way to which we are most used,—to examine with candour, and declare our opinions temperately, but plainly.

We are ready to admit the correctness of the remark made by Mr. Finlay, who appears in the preface as the friend and apologist of Mr. Phillips, “that some defects are essential to such, and so much labour.” Doubtless it would be unfair to require of an orator as much accuracy of syntax, and as complete a develop-

ment of his argument, in extemporaneous harangues as in the more leisurely and careful productions of the closet, though most, if not all, the defects attributable to this cause, he might very lawfully correct, if he had the sagacity to detect them, while arranging them for the press. But it is not on account of their occasional defects, whether avoidable or not, that we object to these speeches; nor is it because Mr. Phillips has failed in the style of eloquence which he has adopted, that we cannot persuade ourselves to become his admirers; we dislike the whole system of rhetoric on which they are constructed, and whatever of pleasure we have experienced in the perusal of them has been produced by the general character of the sentiments they contain, and the general tone of feeling in which they are uttered, not by the style in which they are set forth, or by the flights and figures in which they so much abound. Or if we have been gratified at any time with the diction of these speeches, it has been when the orator least endeavoured to soar, or when he has indulged, as he has at times, with some felicity, his humorous vein. But these instances are rare, particularly of the former sort. The style is almost uniformly turgid and ambitious, not only so as to be altogether beyond nature, but so as often to become absolute bombast of the most frigid and unintelligible kind. In many places, in the course of the volume, whole sentences, we had almost said whole pages, have exactly that sort of rhythm which constitutes what is commonly called “prose run mad,” and if they were divided off into lines like poetry, each one beginning with



a capital letter, they would make, so far as the measure might be concerned, very tolerable blank verse. Now we are aware that harsh and ragged sentences do not constitute good prose, any more than simply the requisite number of feet and a jingle at the end of the lines, if it be rhyme, make good versification;—we know there is a melody of prose as well as of verse, but it certainly does not consist in eternally balancing clauses and poisoning one half of a sentence against the other. The melody, which is so charming in the sentences of those writers who have acquired the authority of standards, will be found, upon examination, to have been produced by words selected, not for their length, but for the ease with which they may be uttered; and arranged, not with a regular return of the same movement, but in such a way as that the organs of speech shall take them up one after another without effort. The most approved writers, too, have ever avoided sameness in the length and number of the clauses and general structure of their periods, and are free from *mannerism*. Their style is apparently most easy to imitate, because so natural; but, in fact, most difficult to attain, on account of the purity and propriety of the language, and the perpetual, though delicately marked variety of the sentences. But Mr. Phillips's sentences seem all to have been cast after a pattern, they are so uniformly alike in structure and movement. Besides, he often neglects propriety for sound, and sacrifices meaning for the sake of a swelling close. His sentences remind one of the middle style of gardening, which instead of exhibiting "a happy rural seat of various view," paraded its enclosures laid out with tiresome uniformity, where "grove nodded at grove" and "each alley had a brother." And the worst of it is, that this *mannerism* of Mr. Phillips is not relieved by any profound or striking thoughts, by new views of old principles, recommending them by the power of illustration, or any original contributions of ideas. His ideas are generally commonplace, and the imagination employed in attempting to impress them, is extravagant and rambling, rather than opulent and felicitous, and prurient more than vigorous and fine. Because he flies a great deal it is no proof that he is an eagle.

Mr. Phillips's style abounds in affectations and prettinesses,—he is very fond of alliteration, and seems to take a pleasure in combinations of words that jingle prettily on the ear. There is another

habit of his which is very bad, both because it argues an incorrect taste, and because it often renders the meaning doubtful. It is that of accumulating in the same sentence a great many short antitheses, and almost universally omitting the object after the verb, in which he seldom exhibits any niceness of discrimination, whilst he leaves the idea loose and undefined. He is very fond, besides his regular antitheses, of a little pretty kind of paradox, in a particular manner of using adjectives and verbs, as for example, "degrading advantages," "outlawed into eminence," and "fetter into fame," and this "literally," "bliss would be joyless," and many instances of a similar kind, which we have not time to enumerate. His similes and comparisons are very often absolute contradictions, or entirely without meaning. In a paroxysm of christian charity and toleration, he thus speaks of the Roman church:—"That venerable fabric which has stood for ages, *splendid and immutable*; which time could not crumble nor persecutions shake, nor revolutions change; which has stood amongst us like some *stupendous and majestic Apennine*, the earth rocking at its feet, and the heavens roaring round its head, *firmlly balanced on the base of its eternity*; the relic of what was; the solemn and sublime memento of what might be." If this is not rant and nonsense we do not know what is. In the first place it is not true that the Roman Church has stood thus immutable; and in the next place there does appear to be some trifling repugnance between the idea of so huge an establishment which has been so long standing—not on its base, but the *eternity* of its base, and that of the same establishment being a mere relic of what was, and memento of what must be. He says, also, that he would allow religion "no sustenance but the tears that are exhaled and embellished by the sunbeam." Now this is certainly nonsense.

Speaking of the corruption of the court and the danger of bringing religion into temptation by contact with it, he says: "It directly violates his special mandate, who took his birth from the manger, and his disciples from the fishing boat." Here, for the sake of preserving the pretty balance of the sentence, Mr. Phillips has violated sense as well as taste; the use of "from," in the first instance is absurd, and even if it were not, it is nothing but affectation to use, as Mr. Phillips so often does, the same form of expression and the same preposition to signify two relations so very different as



are the relations signified by the two *froms*. The poor old Pope, too, has been made, not an Apennine, but an Ararat, and in the very *incarceration of his confinement*, to make a humble attempt at an imitation, that is to say, while he was "mid the damp of the dungeon," he "towered sublime like the last mountain in the deluge, majestic not less in his elevation, than in his solitude, immutable amid change, magnificent amid ruin, the last remnant of *earth's* beauty, the last resting-place of *heaven's* light." Now if Pius VII. had, amid the turmoil of revolution and war, sustained his authority, and, by the extent of his power and influence, been enabled to yield protection to those, who might flee to him, the comparison might have been proper enough, in point of fact; but to apply it to one who was completely reduced,—overwhelmed, among the first, by the surging billows of revolution,—whose power became "less than nothing and vanity," is to make an application, which either contradicts history, or has no meaning. Besides, if it were figuratively true, it is not well said. To say of a mountain, that it is "majestic not less in *his* elevation, than in *his* solitude," is to misplace words, and wholly destroy the force of the illustration. Elevation, is the universal attribute of mountains; solitude, is an adventitious one: "elevation," and "solitude," therefore, should change place, in the comparison, for it could not have been the design of the author, to fix attention chiefly on what is common to all mountains, at least all that we have seen, and neglect the very quality, which gives individuality and force to the comparison. But when Mr. Phillips starts a comparison, he immediately loses himself among the new images that come associated with that which first furnished the resemblance, and he dashes through the description of the whole heterogeneous train, with the eagerness of a boy, who, sent on an errand, turns aside to chase butterflies, entirely forgetting that the object of a comparison is simply to illustrate or exemplify, not to furnish a topographical account of the object from which it is drawn, or give a history of all the author or speaker may know concerning it. In reading these speeches, the following lines from the Essay on Criticism have often come to our recollection, and though we would soften a little the application of the first couplet, yet we know not where the remaining lines could be more appositely exemplified than in the volume before us.

Words are like leaves; and where they most  
abound,  
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.  
False eloquence, like the prismatic glass,  
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place;  
The face of nature we no more survey,  
*All glares alike without distinction gay.*

We do not deny Mr. Phillips talents, nor his speeches argument, but he sometimes certainly forgets the decorum of prose, and the restraints of good sense, and indulges himself in a strain of ranting bombast, which is no otherwise prose, than in not being poetry, and is so empty of meaning, as, in our view, to degrade his subject, and bring himself into ridicule. He is much fonder of pretty turns of phrase, and that delectable sort of sentiment and language that belong to lispng ladies, who write love stories, than becomes the man who is engaged in the support of civil rights, and by whom "the violated law speaks out its thunder;" or, than consists with the dignity of one, who undertakes to vindicate the rights of a nation, and deter by his eloquence, the encroachments of power. Among the fopperies in which the style of Mr. Phillips abounds, are the use of the possessive case, with its governing noun, instead of using the preposition "of,"—the perpetual and nauseating use of alliterations, and the use of words, ending in "less;" of the latter, if he cannot find any, he makes them. Thus, these speeches are full of such phrases as "world's vanity," "world's decoration," "world's wealth," "world's frown," "friend's perfidy," "nature's loveliness," "heaven's melody," "altar's pledge," "world's chivalry." His alliterations are innumerable: we will quote a few. "The venal and the vulgar and the vile;" "the merciless murderer, may have manliness to plead;" "shame, sin, and sorrow;" "the frightful form of vice, phantom of infirmity;" "though all that the venom of a venal turpitude could pour upon the patriot, must with their alternate apparition, afflict, affright, and," &c.; "in solitude a solace;" "glorying in the garland that only decorates him for death;" and these are not the thousandth part of them. Of words ending in "less," we have store, some of which are erroneously applied, and others are fresh from Mr. Phillips's mint, to the introduction of which into the republic of letters, as much resistance ought to be made, as was made to the introduction of Wood's half-pence, into Ireland, and for a similar reason, both are base, and destitute of the genuine stamp that should entitle them to universal circulation. We have in one place, one after



another, "kindless," "heartless," "prayerless;" then there is "peaceless," "parentless," "weedless," "priceless," "fortuneless," "cureless," "pretentiousness," "reposeless," "conscienceless," "proofless;" and a great many more, all used, for ought we can discover, because Curran once said "returnless."

His comparisons are so numerous, as entirely to overload his style, and they often put us in mind of Mr. O'Bother'em, in the "School for Orators," a performance which we would recommend to Mr. Phillips's perusal. On the question, "Does riches or poverty tend most to the exaltation of the human mind," Mr. O'Bother'em, having surmised the key-stone of his argument, says, "he shall proceed to compare" "riches and poverty in such a way, as you will find there to be no comparison at all." In the course of his eloquent harangue, which, if we may judge from the success it met with, was never surpassed, he breaks out into an eloquent and learned description of the life "of a man possessed of luxury," of which the following is a part. "He cannot, Mr. President, eat a single meal, unless he is surrounded all around, with the luxuriant and extatic productions of both atmospheres! Is not the rich cheney cap, he so languishingly and affectingly raises to his nauseated lips, are they not, I repeat it, sir, brought from the deserts of Arabia? Is not the flagrant and chromatic tea found in the undiscovered regions of Chili, which there is there the highest mountains in the world?" (by the way, the old Pope might have been compared to Chimborazo.) "Is not, I say, sir, the dashing sofa, on which he declines his meagre and emancipated form, made from the mahogany of Hispaniola, from the shores of Indostan, and the cedar of Lebanon, from Mount Parnassus; ornamented with the richest and most munificent oriental silks, from the East Indies abroad?" After having given vent to this "torrent of eloquence, which he felt smothering within him, and ready to burst into a hurricane," Mr. O'Bother'em goes on to speak of the "man possessed of poverty," and after having ventured on some remarks, which he feared might be considered "as hazardous conjunctures on his part," he attributes the superiority of the "man possessed of poverty" to the fact that he "declines his expectations upon a low pinnacle of bliss;" "for," says Mr. O'Bother'em, breaking forth into a most striking comparison, "happiness is like a crow perched on a distant mountain, which the eager sportsman vainly tries to no pur-

pose to ensnare; he looks at the crow, Mr. President, and the crow looks at him; but the moment he attempts to reproach him, he banishes away, like the schismatic taints of the rainbow, which it was the astonishing Newton that first explored and enveloped the cause of it." Mr. O'Bother'em, also, exhibits nearly as refined a relish for "the beauties of nature," and draws about as just and tasteful a picture of domestic felicity, as Mr. Phillips. "Cannot the poor man, Mr. President," says O'Bother'em, "precipitate in all the varied beauties of nature, from the most loftiest mountains, down to the most lowest vallies, as well as the man possessed of luxury? Yes, sir, the poor man, while trilling transports crowns his views, and rosy hours attunes his sanguinary youth, can raise his wonderful mind to that incompressible being, who restrains the lawless storm; who kindles up the crushing and tremendous thunder, and rolls the dark and rapid lightning, through the intensity of space, and who issues the awful metres and roll-a-borealis, through the unfathomable legions of the fiery hemispheres. Sometimes seated beneath the shady shadow of an umbrageous tree, at whose vernal foot, flows a limping brook, he calls about him his wife and the rest of his children; here, sir, he takes a retrospective view into futurity; distills into their youthful minds, useful lessons, to guard their juvenile youth, from vice and immortality; and extorts them to perspire to endless facility, which shall endure forever. Here, sir, on a fine, clear evening, when the silvery moon shines out with all its emulgence, he learns his children the first rudiments of astrology, by pointing out the bull, the bear, and many more bright consternations and fixed stars, which are constantly devolving on their arle-trees, in the azure expense of the blue creolean firmament above."

From the book before us, we extract the following passage;—it is in the speech for O'Mullan against M'Korkill, and exhibits, in compendious form, many of Mr. Phillips's besetting faults; his love of alliteration, and antithesis, and that kind of paradoxical use of epithets, of which we have before spoken; his passion for metaphor and simile; his hyperbolical extravagance; and his general inflation and eternal strut.

"Who shall estimate the cost of priceless reputation—that impress which gives this human dross its currency, without which we stand despised, debased, depreciated? Who shall repair it injured? Who can redeem it lost? Oh! well and truly



does the great philosopher of poetry esteem the *world's wealth* as "trash" in the comparison. Without it, gold has no value, birth no distinction, station no dignity, beauty no charm, age no reverence; or, should I not rather say, without it every *treasure impoverishes*, every *grace deforms*, every *dignity degrades*, and all the arts, the decorations, and accomplishments of life, stand, like the *beacon-blaze upon a rock*, warning the world that its approach is danger—that its contact is death. The wretch without it is under AN ETERNAL QUARANTINE;—no friend to greet—no home to harbour him. The voyage of his life becomes a *joyless peril*; and in the midst of all ambition can achieve, or avarice amass, or rapacity plunder, he tosses on the surge—a BUOYANT PESTILENCE! But, Gentlemen, let me not *degrade into the selfishness of individual safety*, or *individual exposure*, this universal principle: it testifies an higher, a more ennobling origin. It is this which, consecrating the humble circle of the hearth, will at times extend itself to the circumference of the horizon; which nerves the arm of the patriot to save his country; which lights the lamp of the philosopher to amend man; which, if it does not inspire, will yet invigorate the martyr to merit immortality; which, when one *world's agony* is passed, and the glory of another is dawning, will prompt the prophet, even in his chariot of fire, and in his vision of heaven, to bequeath to mankind the mantle of his memory! Oh divine, oh delightful legacy of a spotless reputation! Rich is the inheritance it leaves; pious the example it testifies; pure, precious, and imperishable, the hope which it inspires! Can you conceive a more atrocious injury than to filch from its possessor this inestimable benefit—to rob society of its charm, and solitude of its solace; not only to outlaw life, but to attain death, converting the very grave, the refuge of the sufferer, into the gate of infamy and of shame! *I can conceive few crimes beyond it.*"

Besides the faults of this passage which have been already noticed, we cannot but remark, that "eternal quarantine," and "buoyant pestilence," appear to us ludicrous, and that, after the superlative style in which it is all felt and uttered, the conclusion strikes us as a very sad falling off: "I can conceive few crimes beyond it." Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion, after an "eternal quarantine," and "a buoyant pestilence." Mr. O'Mullan is compared to "the rock of Scripture before the face of infidelity." "The rain of the deluge" (or the deluge of rain?) "had

fallen—it only smothered his asperities:" (i.e. Mr. O'Mullan's asperities,) "the wind of the tempest beat—it only blanched his brow: the rod, not of prophecy, but of persecution, smote him; and the desert, glittering with the gospel dew, became" (i.e. the desert became) "a miracle of the faith it" (what?) "would have tempted." Mr. Phillips in another place, speaks of "a divine vanity that exaggerates every trifle" (in the eye of a parent) "into some mysterious omen, which shall smooth his aged wrinkles, and make his grave a monument of honour." We never knew before that omens were used as cosmetics. In many cases, sense is obviously sacrificed or forgotten in the fondness of the orator for some pretty word, especially if it can be used in the way of trope. Thus we have the Roman catholic clergy "rearing their mitres in the *van of misery*;" Mr. Phillips, doubtless by this, intended to speak in praise of the reverend clergy, but, with his military metaphor, he has made them the very field-m Marshals of calamity, and contradicted all the rest of the passage. Mr. Phillips speaks of the hovels of the Irish peasants, as the "wretched bazars of mud and misery;" that is, according to the meaning of *bazar*, places where they sell mud and misery. A very glowing character of the Irish peasantry, by which it would appear, that they are nearly perfect, is wound off in the following language: "In short, God seems to have formed our country like our people:" (here is another totally wrong arrangement of words; it should be, our people like our country) "he has thrown round the one its *wild, magnificent, decorated rudeness*; he has infused into the other, the *simplicity* of genius and the seeds of virtue:" he says audibly to us, "give them cultivation." How a people marked by the *simplicity* of genius, can resemble a country, the features of which are *wild, magnificent, and ornately rude*, we cannot understand; nor do we see how a people can with propriety, be described as simple, of whom it has just before been said, "their *look is eloquence*, their *smile is love*, their *retort is wit*, their *remark is wisdom*—not a wisdom borrowed from the dead, but that with which nature has inspired them; an *acute observance* of the passing scene, and a *deep insight* into the motives of its agents. Try to deceive them, and see with what *shrewdness* they will detect; try to outwit them, and see with what *humour* they will elude; attack them with argument, and you will stand amazed at the *strength* of their expression, the *rapidity* of their ideas, and the *energy* of their



*gesture!*" What a *simple* people!—What a *consistent* character!—What just discrimination!

There are in the course of these speeches, some sentences parallel to passages in Curran, both in their strain of sentiment and in their style; but we do not think Mr. Phillips ought to be considered as an imitator, either of Curran or Grattan; for these resemblances are only occasional, and always point to the worst specimens of those illustrious men.—There is, also, one passage in which Mr. Phillips seems to have had Erskine in view, and to have designed not only to imitate, but to surpass him. We refer to the passage in which an "Eastern Bramin" is supposed to address a Christian Missionary, and make the schisms and crimes and follies of Christendom, particularly the persecution of the Irish Catholics, his reason for declining to become a convert. This is a plain imitation of the celebrated speech put by Erskine into the mouth of a savage chief, when he makes him remonstrate with the governor of a British province against the encroachments of "the restless foot of English adventure." We think, however, Mr. Phillips has by no means equalled his prototype. Personification is a figure of speech, that, in order to be successful, requires, more than any other, severe and quick-sighted judgment, that it may be appositely introduced;—extensive and accurate knowledge, that no important circumstances connected with the subject of it may escape;—the most rapid exercise of the imagination, that all these circumstances may be seasonably brought together and embodied;—and a nice and discriminating taste, with a supreme control of language, that the most characteristic circumstances may be selected to give individuality to the picture, and round it into life and beauty. Mr. Phillips has introduced his prosopopeia in a very appropriate place, but he has dwelt on it too long, he has weakened it by expanding it, and has given no further individuality, than by making the subject of it appeal to Brama. Into Erskine's speech are introduced all the circumstances necessary to mark the condition and the manners of the rude chief, and his language is energetic and compendious. Comparing Mr. Phillips with himself, we think he has exhibited most talent, offended less against taste, uttered more just thoughts, said more good things, and made less parade of common-place ideas, in his speeches on public occasions than in his speeches at the Bar. The latter

abound in worn-out ideas, mawkish sentiments, inflated style, and extravagant passion, to a degree we have never seen equaled. His clients are all painted alike, and all his pictures are most extravagantly overcharged. His wives and daughters are all divine, all breathing paradise around them, splendid as three or four suns, and as fragrant as a whole flower-garden. And then, his seducers and adulterers are as much worse than count Manfred as count Manfred is worse than the Evil One. He regales us, too, with such exquisite and chaste and delicate pictures of connubial happiness, that, if it were not for the occasion on which these pictures are exhibited, we should think Ireland not only had no snakes, but that she was exempt from every smut of vice, and every wrinkle of calamity. But, alack for human frailty and human woe, these are only pictures, sketched and coloured by the fancy of Mr. Phillips, a fancy that flies like the messenger of Juno;

*Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores;*

and the unfortunate, *youthless, husbandless*, and peradventure toothless, Mrs. Wilkins comes in to tarnish the perfection of Irish beauty, and furnish an opportunity for a great *advocate* to *ridicule* an *aged female client*.

We agree generally with Mr. Finlay as it regards the object of oratory, and the manner in which its purposes are to be answered, but when he makes success, without any qualification, the evidence of merit, we think he goes entirely too far. There are many circumstances, which may operate to give efficacy to the words of an orator, altogether extraneous to the style of his eloquence, and which may give him success, even though skill in selecting and arranging his topics be notoriously wanting, and though his arrangement may be inconclusive, and his language grossly inelegant. The subject on which he addresses his audience may be so connected with their sympathies, that there will be need only to touch the train, to produce the most brilliant and astounding effect; and in such case it surely can make little difference whether the match be applied with the left hand or the right.

The person, voice, and action, also, of the orator, may be so persuasive of themselves, as to stand instead both of argument and illustration; and if these qualifications are united to tolerable skill in selecting topics, and any zeal in urging conclusions, and above all if there be superadded an imagination fertile in ima-



ges, no matter whether they are pertinent and illustrative or not, the temporary success may be great, and yet the speech actually delivered, when examined coolly and without bias, appear deficient in all, or most of the qualities which give value to composition, whether it be read for the wisdom of its thoughts or resorted to as a model of style. And this we believe, from Mr. Finlay's account, as well as from the evidence of his speeches, to have been exactly Mr. Phillips's case. Surely it will not be sought by any one, even of Mr. Phillips's most unhesitating admirers, to set him above all his countrymen as an orator, to heap on his temples the palms and the laurels which have shaded the brows of Grattan and Curran; and yet his success, according to Mr. Finlay's mode of estimating it, has far exceeded theirs. The speech of Grattan on the subject of tithes, in the Irish Parliament, is a magnificent monument of knowledge, argument, pathos, fancy and wit, that Mr. Phillips can never hope to equal, and yet this noble effort of genius and patriotism was heard without conviction. And why? Because prejudice or self-interest had blunted the perceptions of the mind and closed the avenues of the understanding. Curran's speeches in behalf of those who were tried for treason, the speeches, for instance, in behalf of Rowan and Finerty, for purity of style,—variety of knowledge, strength and ingenuity of argument,—depth of thought,—felicity of allusion,—unaffected fervour of emotion, and splendour and pertinency of illustration, are as far above any thing Mr. Phillips has ever produced as “from the centre, thrice to the utmost pole;” and yet, powerful as they were, they could not procure a verdict of acquittal. And why could they not? The deep-seated prejudices of an alarmed and jealous government forbade. The eloquence of Curran and Grattan, (we mention these names because they are Irishmen, and have made their greatest efforts in Ireland,)—compared with that of Mr. Phillips, is like a deep broad river, moving its vast volume of water against the base of an everlasting hill, compared with the noisy torrent pouring down its side. If the hill be not borne from its foundation by the one, and if the soil be washed away by the other, is it because the latter has more power than the former? Truly, no: and when Mr. Phillips's Speeches have got in their whole harvest of applause, and are no longer remembered except as proofs of that temporary cor-

ruption of taste, which in these effervescing times, has wrought as many strange metamorphoses as the cup of Circe or the horn of Oberon, the speeches of Grattan and Curran will be descending through generation after generation with accumulating honours.

Mr. Finlay says, that “the dictate of the imagination is the inspiration of oratory, which imparts to matter animation and soul,” and that “without it, the speaker sinks into the mere dry arguer, the matter-of-fact man,” &c. This is an erroneous sentiment inelegantly expressed. The dictate of imagination, is not the inspiration of oratory, and very few of those men, who have most distinguished themselves by their eloquence, have displayed, or even possessed much imagination, in the sense in which Mr. Finlay uses the word. Demosthenes, for example, was so far from owing his efficacy to his imagination, that scarcely has there ever been an orator of any eminence, who has manifested so little. No—his orations derived their power from the manner in which he felt his subject, and the energy of his feelings was imparted to his words. The liberty of Greece depended on his tongue, and full of the grandeur of this theme, and feeling all his soul moved within him, he could not stop the strong current of his argument, and wait for fancy to weave garlands. The imagination, of which Mr. Finlay speaks, belongs almost exclusively to the poet; the inspiration of the orator, is passion, it is that divine warmth of soul, which gives to the lips of the orator, an energy as if they had been touched with a live coal from off the altar. Or if great orators have sometimes been distinguished for the richness of their fancy, they have been cautious of indulging it, and in fact, even *their* eloquence has been most powerful, when it has been most direct and simple.

Though we think Mr. Phillips's speeches on public occasions, his best speeches, yet they are too often deformed by the extravagance of a totally undisciplined fancy, and are too uniformly inflated. Still, however, they contain striking passages, many just sentiments, and a tone of feelings somewhat proportionate to the subject. We will quote one passage, which furnishes we believe one of the least exceptionable specimens of Mr. Phillips's style, and which, at the same time, contains an interesting detail of the names of those Irishmen, who have figured so conspicuously in the service of the British government. The extract is from the speech at



Dublin, at an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the city and county of Dublin.

"The code, against which you petition, is a vile compound of impiety and impolicy: impiety, because it debases in the name of God; impolicy, because it disqualifies under pretence of government. If we are to argue from the services of Protestant Ireland, to the losses sustained by the bondage of Catholic Ireland, and I do not see why we should not, the state which continues such a system is guilty of little less than a political suicide. It matters little where the Protestant Irishman has been employed; whether with Burke wielding the senate with his eloquence, with Castlereagh guiding the cabinet by his counsels, with Barry enriching the arts by his pencil, with Swift adorning literature by his genius, with Goldsmith or with Moore softening the heart by their melody, or with Wellington chaining victory to his car, he may boldly challenge the competition of the world. Oppressed and impoverished as our country is, every muse has cheered, and every art adorned, and every conquest crowned her. Plundered, she was not poor, for her character enriched; attainted, she was not *titleless*, for her services ennobled; literally outlawed into eminence and fettered into fame, the fields of her exile were immortalized by her deeds, and the links of her chain became decorated by her laurels. Is this fancy, or is it fact? Is there a department in the state in which Irish genius does not possess a predominance? Is there a conquest which it does not achieve, or a dignity which it does not adorn? At this instant, is there a country in the world to which England has not deputed an Irishman as her representative? She has sent Lord Moira to India, Sir Gore Ouseley to Isbahan, Lord Stuart to Vienna, Lord Castlereagh to Congress, Sir Henry Wellesley to Madrid, Mr. Canning to Lisbon, Lord Strangford to the Brazils, Lord Clancarty to Holland, Lord Wellington to Paris—all Irishmen! Whether it results from accident or from merit, can there be a more cutting sarcasm on the policy of England! Is it not directly saying to her, "Here is a country from one-fifth of whose people you depute the agents of your most august delegation, the remaining four-fifths of which, by your odious bigotry, you incapacitate from any station of office or of trust!" It is adding all that is weak in impolicy to all that is wicked in ingratitude. What is her apology? Will she pretend that the Deity imitates her injustice, and incapa-

citates the intellect as she has done the creed? After making Providence a pretence for her code, will she also make it a party to her crime, and arraign the universal spirit of partiality in his dispensations? Is she not content with Him as a Protestant God, unless He also consents to become a Catholic demon? But, if the charge were true, if the Irish Catholics were imbruted and debased, Ireland's conviction would be England's crime, and your answer to the bigot's charge should be the bigot's conduct. What, then! is this the result of six centuries of your government? Is this the connexion which you call a benefit to Ireland? Have your protecting laws so debased them, that the very privilege of reason is worthless in their possession? Shame! oh, Shame! to the government where the people are barbarous! The day is not distant when they made the education of a Catholic a crime, and yet they arraign the Catholic for ignorance! The day is not distant when they proclaimed the celebration of the Catholic worship a felony, and yet they complain that the Catholic is not moral! What folly! Is it to be expected that the people are to emerge in a moment from the stupor of a protracted degradation? There is not perhaps to be traced upon the map of national misfortune a spot so truly and so tediously deplorable as Ireland. Other lands, no doubt, have had their calamities. To the horrors of revolution, the miseries of despotism, the scourges of anarchy, they have in their turns been subject. But it has been only in their turns; the visitations of woe, though severe, have not been eternal; the hour of probation, or of punishment, has passed away; and the tempest, after having emptied the vial of its wrath, has given place to the serenity of the calm and of the sunshine. Has this been the case with respect to our miserable country? Is there, save in the visionary world of tradition—is there in the progress, either of record or recollection, one verdant spot in the desert of our annals where patriotism can find repose or philanthropy refreshment? Oh, indeed, posterity will pause with wonder on the melancholy page which shall portray the story of a people amongst whom the policy of man has waged an eternal warfare with the providence of God, blighting into deformity all that was beautiful, and into famine all that was abundant."

The facts detailed in the above passage do certainly convey a most "cutting sarcasm upon the policy of England," and though we think that to form a



correct opinion on the subject of Catholic emancipation, at this day, if there be no bias from selfish motives, can hardly be considered as proof of superior sagacity; yet openly to espouse the cause of the Catholics, and adhere to it with persevering zeal, is, in our opinion, a proof of magnanimity, patriotism and enduring courage, that deserves the most unfeigned praise. Indeed, all Mr. Phillips's sentiments on the subject of toleration, entirely coincide with our own, and though we cannot relish his rhetoric, yet we will not for that, withhold our approbation of his principles. If there be any such thing as equal rights,—if the social principle, which indicates the proper condition for man, and leads directly to the golden rule, “do unto others as you would that others should do unto you,” be not intended for a snare,—if communities can owe gratitude for services,—if it be magnanimous to retract when wrong, to abjure error and repair injury,—if there be policy in justice, nay, if there be any such moral attribute as justice, and that be the only sure foundation of national grandeur,—the only basis broad and stable enough to support the weight of empire,—if there be any binding force in the laws of nature or the precepts and injunctions of revelation,—if there be any thing—any thing that is not meant to mock our reason and cajole our moral sense, the

Irish Catholics should be emancipated. There may be, doubtless there are, some difficulties, though we think there cannot be many, in the way of accomplishing this great duty, so as to render it most beneficial in its results,—but on the general question itself, there is no more doubt, than there is that oppression is forbidden. But we have not room to enter into an argument on the Catholic question, and we must conclude.

We have not much expectation that our opinion of Mr. Phillips's merits as an orator, will be generally thought correct; but it is our opinion, let it meet with what reception it may. We shall probably be considered most singular in our estimate of Mr. Phillips's talents; but we must say, that we are not among those, who regard the faculty, or the habit of making similes, as equivalent to genius, or any proof of a great intellect—On the contrary, we think the profusion with which Mr. Phillips pours forth his figures, an evidence of deficiency in the power of thinking, and that in consequence of this deficiency, he has been in the habit of stimulating his fancy, for the sake of surrounding himself with a glare, that might prevent a close examination, until he has destroyed the healthy tone of his mind, and his judgment can no longer control his imagination.

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ART. 2. *Harrington, a Tale, and Ormond, a Tale.*—By Maria Edgeworth. New-York, Kirk & Mercein, 12mo. 2vols.

THAT species of works of imagination which is distinguished by the name of novel, is of comparatively recent invention. The earliest fictions were in verse, and in the early languages poesy and fiction were synonymous. Still the primitive poets did not feel themselves licensed to fabricate the material of their themes, but were content to mould the current traditions of their country with plastic art, and adorn the rude records of history with fanciful embellishments. Hesiod and Homer adopted, but improved and expanded, the popular legends. Their example tended to circumscribe the flights of succeeding bards. The story of Job is the first, and was long an isolated specimen of pure fiction. Who was the author of this sublime poem, it is at this time impossible to ascertain. The compilers of the Bible have generally ascribed it to Moses, and on

this presumption have included it in the sacred volume. The language which it breathes, and the lesson which it inculcates, well entitle it to this distinction. It may be regarded as an extended parable, the moral of which is equally plain and impressive. The ancient pastoral poetry, though its scenes were feigned, from the paucity of its incident, gave little scope to invention. Fictitious narratives in prose were unknown to Greece till the decline of her literature, and were barely introduced into Rome before the Augustan age. The origin of these compositions is attributed to the Persians. From them they were derived through the Milesians, a Greek colony of Asia Minor, who fell under the Persian dominion, and translated into their own dialect the amusing tales of their conquerors. Of these tales not one is extant. They are reputed to have been of an amatory, and even a



lascivious complexion. Ovid alludes to them in his *Tristia*. Some imitations of the Milesian tales were produced both in Greece and Rome, but they probably possessed little merit, as they gained little celebrity. The *Theagines* and *Chariclea* of Heliodorus, is, if we except the medley of the 'Ass' of Apuleius, the most ancient romance that has reached us entire. Heliodorus was bishop of Tricca in the fourth century. His work was condemned by a synod, and it was left at his option to resign his bishopric or burn the offending book. He preferred to relinquish his see. This famous story is ingenious and interesting; and with all its extravagance, has, in its details, an imposing adherence to nature and truth. So successful a production was assumed as a model by many succeeding writers.

The thirteenth century gave birth to the tales of chivalry. We shall not attempt here to trace their paternity. The adventures of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, of Charlemagne and his Paladins, of Amadis and Palmerin, with a few *novellettes* and *fabliaux*, constituted the polite reading of Europe for nearly four centuries. It was not till the reign of Charles the II. that romantic characters were taken from real life, and fictitious plots founded on probable coincidences. The 'Memoirs of the new Atalantis,' by Mrs. Manley, are filled with the fashionable scandal of that day. This circumstance, though it contributed to their temporary notoriety, has rendered these volumes of little interest now the allusions are forgotten. Mrs. Behn was a cotemporary writer and of the same licentious school. These ladies were closely followed, in point of time as well as of manner, by Mrs. Heywood. Her 'Betsey Thoughtless,' however, is less exceptionable than the works of her predecessors, and is supposed to have furnished Miss Burney with the outline of her *Evelina*. About the middle of the eighteenth century, Richardson, Fielding, and Smollett introduced a new style and a new taste. Pamela, Clarissa, and Sir Charles Grandison, are, indeed, somewhat too ponderous for light reading, now books of this description are multiplied, yet we must not forget that it is to the beneficent effect of a diligent perusal of them, that we are indebted for much of the present amelioration of our works of fancy and habits of thinking. But however Richardson's novels may have become obsolete, so long as our language shall be legible, and wit and humour shall

be relished, Tom Jones and Roderick Random will never fall into oblivion.

The wonderful propagation of novels within the last half century, prevents our enumerating, much less attempting to characterize them. Brooke, Walpole, Defoe, Johnson, Goldsmith, Sterne, Moore, Cumberland, Mackenzie, Pratt, Godwin, Holcroft, Bisset, Walker, Surr, Phillips, Lewis, Maturin, Mrs. Radcliffe, Miss Roche, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. West, Miss More, Mrs. Pickington, Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Lee, Madame D'Arblay, Miss Edgeworth, Miss Williams, Mrs. Hoffland, Lady Morgan, the Miss Porters, and Miss Taylor, are among the adventurers, in this class of compositions, with various success, in this period. The best novel writer of the present day is anonymous. The author of *Waverley*, Guy Mannering, the Antiquary, and the Tales of My Landlord is unknown; whilst his works are in every body's hands, and his praises in every body's mouth. We can hardly imagine a motive for the concealment of that which the first genius of the age might be proud to avow, and which would add lustre to the most distinguished name.

Of Miss Edgeworth's general merits as a novelist we have expressed our opinion in the notice of her Comic Dramas, in our last number. Utility is the leading trait of her productions. She has not been satisfied merely to amuse—she has endeavoured to inform and improve. Constructed with reference to such designs, novels are salutary reading. We can see ourselves only by reflection, and even pictures of our acquaintances present their peculiarities in a stronger point of view. We remark eccentricities in an imitation which had failed to impress us in the original. Skillful copies of life have always an interest and a use. We are instructed in the analysis of character and in the art of observation. But the exhibition of pleasing verisimilitudes is not the only purpose to which novels may be applied. They may be made to convey the most wholesome moral. In real life our horizon is limited. We become only partially acquainted with the history, and are still less familiar with the motives of the actors in its busy scenes. We see neither the beginning nor the end of the drama. The *denouement* is reserved for another world. We may here, at times, behold vice 'flourishing like a green bay tree,' and righteousness 'begging its bread,' but the final retribution though certain to our faith, is veiled from our



sight. In the creations of fancy, the author is the arbiter of events, and it is his own fault if he do not contrive them to fulfil the course of justice. The novel reader is admitted into the confidence of every character in the piece. To him all bosoms are open and all artifice is manifest. He watches the progress of the plot, and is only satisfied with an eventual distribution of rewards and punishments proportionate to the deserts or demerits of the parties. His expectations are defeated when this apportionment is not observed, and so far as he lends himself to the illusion, dissatisfaction and distrust of providence follow disappointment.

It will perhaps be asked why the same sentiments do not grow out of actual as well as ideal suffering, it being admitted that, in fact, the order of justice is often apparently inverted in the temporal lot of mankind. To this we may reply—that we do not know any existing individuals as intimately as the hero of a tale—we have not the whole tenor of their feelings and conduct developed to us, and we cannot tell how far they have merited their calamities. We are not, therefore, so forcibly struck with a sense of their cruelty. But it is a wanton infliction, to heap distresses upon innocence in the pages of a novel. We have too frequent occasions to call in the assistance of religion to enable us to submit to inevitable dispensations, and it is worse than idle to tempt our patience, with imaginary evils.

Miss Edgeworth is not chargeable with any transgressions against poetic justice. She has, indeed, never obtruded her moral upon the reader, but she has always led him to favourable inferences. She has not, perhaps, proposed the highest motives to exertion, nor enforced adherence to the path of virtue, by the most powerful sanctions. Her reasoning is, however, generally correct, and her course equally consistent with policy and conscience. Belinda, Vivian, Ennui, Emilie de Coulanges, Manœuvring, the Absentee, and Patronage, are justly popular works. She has produced numerous other tales, and some miscellanies, none of which are without merit. We shall reserve our judgment on the volumes before us, till we have exhibited a summary of their contents.

We learn from the preface, written by the author's father, Richard Lovell Edgeworth, in which with a presage, too soon and solemnly accomplished, he took an eternal leave of the public, that—"The first

of these tales, Harrington, was occasioned by an extremely well written letter, which Miss Edgeworth received from America, from a Jewess, complaining of the illiberality with which the Jewish nation had been treated in some of Miss Edgeworth's works." We should have suspected as much, without this assurance. The hero is introduced to us when six years old. He was playing in the balcony of his father's house in London, whilst his nurse was occupied in chatting with a servant at a neighbour's window. It was about dusk, and the lamplighter had just commenced his rounds. At this moment, an old man, with a long white beard and a dark visage, holding a great bag slung over one shoulder, made his appearance, muttering in an unintelligible tone, 'Old clothes!' 'Old clothes!' Nurse nodded to him, and at the same time, laid hold on our hero, exclaiming, "time for you to come off to bed, Master Harrington." Young Master resisted lustily, and began to kick and roar. To silence his opposition, the maid, as usual, had recourse to threats, "If you don't come quietly this minute, Master Harrington," said she, "I'll call to Simon the Jew there," pointing to him, "and he shall come and carry you away in his great bag." This had the desired effect. But the fright did not subside with the occasion of it. The figure of 'Old Simon,' haunted the visions of poor Harrington long after, and Fowler, his maid, having discovered his apprehensions, did not fail to augment, by the most ridiculous stories, a terror which rendered him so tractable. The poor boy was told, among other things, that these 'old Jews' used to catch little children, and put them in their great bags, and carry them home and make *pork pies* of them! These horrible tales became so ingrafted in our hero's belief, that his imagination was ever conjuring up awful spectres. He dared not be left a moment alone in the dark, and Fowler paid for her folly by the trouble which it caused her. Night after night she was obliged to sit, for hours, singing the child to sleep. At length, finding she could not dissipate the alarms she had awakened, she begged a dismission, and obtained a recommendation from Harrington's mother to her friend Lady de Brantefield, who gave her the charge of her little daughter Lady Anne Mowbray.

But our hero's disease was too deeply seated suddenly to subside. Fowler had exacted from him a promise that he never would reveal what she had told him about the old Jews. His parents were, there-



fore, ignorant of the cause of his unhappiness. He ventured, however, after her departure, to hint that he had imbibed some dreadful ideas about the Jews, and that it was fear of old Simon that prevented his sleeping a-nights. His mother, who was a vapourish fine lady, entered into and magnified all his distresses. His aversion to the Jews she considered a natural *antipathy*, and was fond of decanting in all companies on the delicacy of her Harrington's nerves, and the peculiarity of his *idiosyncrasy*. This topic was, however, at last exhausted, though the feelings which had thus been encouraged were exacerbated; and Harrington's health had fallen a prey to his morbid sensibility. At this period Mrs. Harrington bethought her of a scheme for allaying his tremors by removing the exciting cause. She sent for old Simon and agreed to give him an annual stipend provided he would never again visit the street in which she resided. Simon adhered to this bargain, but divulged the conditions. No sooner did his brethren learn this profitable compromise than they became anxious to obtain a similar recompense for forbearance. All the 'old Jews' in the metropolis now paraded daily before Harrington's house, and as they were bought off the beggars assumed this disguise as a successful means of extortion. The house was finally besieged to such a degree that Harrington's father, who was a member of Parliament, and usually absorbed in political speculations, was, at last, molested by the nuisance. He applied forthwith to the police, and after much trouble got rid of the annoyance.

Mr. Harrington was no more a friend to the Jews than our hero. He was even taking a stand against the ministry, on the bill for naturalizing them. He considered the interest which his son took in every discussion, in which the name of this people was introduced at this time, as an evidence of wonderful precocity, being ignorant of the state of his hearer's mind. He resolved, therefore, to send his hopeful heir to a public school, as best calculated to improve his expanding powers. At this school, Harrington found his old playfellow, Lord Mowbray. Here he passed five years. The only occurrence in this interval, with which we are concerned, relates to a Jew. On the death of a Scotch pedlar, who had supplied the scholars with toys and trifles, two competitors for the employment started up, an English lad, by the name of Dutton, and a Jew boy, by the name of Jacob. The first

was a dependant of Lord Mowbray's family, and of course had his lordship's influence, though his character was not unimpeached. Harrington's friendship for Mowbray, and his hatred for the Jews, attached him to his party. The choice, however, fell upon Jacob, principally on the recommendation of one of the youngest of the scholars, who had experienced a signal instance of his honesty and liberality. Mowbray's hostility, nevertheless, was not subdued. He used every means in his power to molest the poor, peaceable, unoffending Jew, and on one occasion had resolved to use him with violence. To pick a quarrel, he plied him with various interrogatories. Among other questions, he asked him who was his father. Jacob declined answering this question; and Mowbray seized on his reserve and embarrassment on this point, as evidence of his father's baseness and criminality. Harrington was hurt by his lordship's rudeness and inhumanity, and interposed in favour of the Jew. Mowbray now turned his rage upon his champion, and his insolence soon led to blows. In the scuffle which ensued, Jacob, at the instance of Harrington, made his escape. He returned no more in his vocation. Mowbray went to Oxford, and our hero, soon after, to Cambridge.

On his route to the university, Harrington fell in with Jacob. The honest Jew, with much gratitude for his friendly interference on the memorable occasion just related, told him old Simon was his father, and that he refused to tell his name, for fear of reviving painful recollections in Harrington's breast. Our hero and his old acquaintance now became fast friends. Jacob gave him an introduction to a learned Jew at Cambridge—Mr. Israel Lyons. In the society of this amiable man, and accomplished scholar, Harrington lost all his prejudices against the Hebrew nation. On quitting college for the metropolis, Mr. Lyons gave him a letter to Mr. Montenero, a Jewish gentleman, born in Spain, but long resident in this country. Circumstances occurred to prevent Harrington from finding out Mr. Montenero immediately on his arrival in town. His father and mother set their faces resolutely against his cultivating an intimacy with a Jew, and the latter, as a precautionary measure, burnt his introductory letter. Baffled thus in his hopes of enjoying the society of Mr. Montenero, Harrington accompanied a party to the theatre, when, by a lucky chance, the Merchant of Venice was enacted, and Macklin personated the Jew. In the box ad-



joining that occupied by Harrington and his friends, was an alderman's lady and her daughters, and a stranger of most interesting appearance, whose deep interest in the piece, and strong emotions, soon betrayed her to be a Jewess. In the course of the performance, her agitation became so great, as to produce a faintness, and as her party was unattended by any gentleman, our hero promptly and gallantly proffered his services. He had the pleasure to attend her whilst one of his servants procured a chair, in which she returned home. Mrs. Coates, the lady alderman, politely requested him to call the next day, and assured him that Miss Montenero! would be particularly happy to thank him for his civility. Before he could make his visit, however, Mr. Montenero waited on him, to make his acknowledgments for his attention to his daughter.

The way was thus opened to an easy intercourse with this charming family. Lord Mowbray, who was now a Colonel in the army, and apparently much improved in his disposition, was one of Harrington's party at the theatre, and was introduced by him to Mr. Montenero and his lovely daughter. Unfortunately our hero could not persuade his mother to make any advances to an acquaintance with his Jewish friends. But this did not deter him from continuing it. He and Lord Mowbray accompanied Mr. Montenero, and Berenice, to all those places to which curiosity attracted her. On these occasions, our hero often gave way to bursts of enthusiasm, prompted by the associations called up by the monuments of remote events. Lord Mowbray persuaded him, that it was to this vivacity that he owed much of his favour in the eyes of the Monteneros, and endeavoured to encourage his extravagances. We must not forget to mention, that Jacob, the pedlar, had now become a confidential servant of Mr. Montenero's, and that the meeting between him and Lord Mowbray was productive of some embarrassment, arising not so much from the school-boy *fracas*, as a subsequent manifestation of the same temper in his lordship towards Jacob at Gibraltar.

To arrive at once at the point, to which the reader will perceive every thing is tending, Harrington had become desperately enamoured of Miss Montenero. But though in respect of fortune she might be deemed an eligible match, he feared that her religion and lineage would prevent his parents from consenting to their union. One evening he returned very

late from his usual visit, and as he was desirous of letting his father and mother know the rank and fashion of some of the company he had met at Mr. Montenero's party, he prevailed on Lord Mowbray to stop a few moments to rehearse their names and titles in his voluble style. But he had made a most unfortunate selection of his time. His father had just heard, at a large dinner, of the attachment of his son to a *Jewess*, and he had sworn by Jupiter Ammon, (an irrevocable oath) that if he married her, he would disinherit him. He was therefore in no humour to relish Lord Mowbray's levity. On the contrary he came out upon Harrington with a dreadful imprecation, and ordered him, as he valued his favour, to accompany him and his mother into the country the next morning. Harrington, having deliberately revolved the matter, concluded to stay where he was. He possessed a small independency, and determined to consult his inclinations on so important a point as matrimony. Mowbray called upon him in the course of the day, and learning his resolution, violently condemned it. But finding it impossible to dissuade Harrington from his designs on Miss Montenero, frankly avowed himself his rival! This terminated their friendship. They both eagerly sought opportunities to press their suit.

Mowbray had another incentive than love. His dissipation had deeply involved his fortune, and the portion of a Jewish heiress would have been a very convenient supply. In fact, his necessities drove him at last to a declaration. He was rejected, and fled to the continent. Harrington now felt sanguine of success, and ventured to propose to Mr. Montenero for the hand of Berenice. Mr. Montenero expressed his high esteem for his character, but told him there was an obstacle which he could not reveal, and which time only could remove, if it were removeable. In the mean time he allowed him to visit the family as his friend. Of the nature of this obstacle Harrington could form no conjecture, and to these terms he was obliged to subscribe.

Harrington's father returned to town, and it so happened, that Mr. Montenero conferred on him a signal benefit, before he knew to whom he was obliged. He became acquainted, too, with Miss Montenero, and fully sensible of her worth. But still they were *Jews*, and he had sworn by Jupiter Ammon, never to countenance the connexion. Yet he was somewhat surprised and mortified to



learn from Harrington, that the objection came from their side. The nature of this objection was discovered by chance. Lord Mowbray, who, as we have mentioned, had gone abroad, at a convivial meeting recognized one of his old school-fellows,—the identical person, at whose representations Jacob had been elected pedlar in preference to his Lordship's protégé, Dutton, who, by the bye, turns out a great scoundrel in the course of these memoirs. Conversation turning upon their juvenile days, a dispute arose upon this topic. Lord Mowbray got into a high passion, and insisted on fighting across the table. He was shot and expired. Mrs. Fowler, Harrington's old nurse, who was now the confidante of Lady de Brantefield, having been detected by our hero in an attempt to defraud her mistress and ruin poor Jacob, hearing of his Lordship's decease, seized the opportunity of purchasing her pardon by revealing a scene of iniquity in which she had been an instrument. At the instigation of Lord Mowbray, whose *written* instructions she produced, she had spread a report that Harrington had been insane when a child, and was still subject to fits of derangement. She had found means to bring this rumour to the ears of Mr. Montenero. Lord Mowbray had whispered the same thing to him, and Harrington's occasional ecstasies had confirmed the opinion. It was this supposed liability to mental alienation, that rendered him, in the estimation of Mr. Montenero, unfit for a husband and a father. This difficulty having been cleared up, nothing was now wanting to Harrington's happiness but his father's approval of his choice. His inviolable oath, by Jupiter Ammon, takes away all hope of that—when lo! and behold, it comes out that Miss Montenero's mother was a good Christian, and that she had been educated in the true faith! As, therefore, she was no *Jewess*, the oath by Jupiter Ammon did not take effect, and no impediment longer retarded the mutual felicity of the youthful pair.

This is a rough sketch of the story; but it furnishes a fair display of the material, though it exhibits none of the ingenuity of the manufacture. We have not been able even to delineate the characters. Harrington appears to be a simple, credulous, well-meaning, direct and tolerably resolute young man. His father is a prejudiced, gruff, testy old gentleman; his mother a nervous valetudinarian. Lord Mowbray is an overbearing, unamiable boy, but a genteel, spe-

cious and fashionable man. His conduct to Harrington, however, is not sufficiently accounted for; and it is quite absurd to kill him off in a duel about a school-boy bickering. Lord Mowbray with his rank, talents and accomplishments, certainly need not have resorted to underhand means to vanquish Harrington in the outset of their intimacy with the Monteneros,—yet he must then have entertained a design, and felt a jealousy, or he would not have taken pains to throw out insinuations so injurious to our hero.

As for Jacob, he is made quite too conspicuous a personage. In fact, too many Jews and Jewish incidents, which we have not room to recount, are brought in *perforce*. Mr. Montenero is equally distinguished for the qualities of his head and heart. He had long resided in America, and Miss Edgeworth has done this country the justice to praise the liberality of its public sentiment as well as the undistinguishing toleration of its laws. All we require is, that 'every man should be fully convinced in his own mind,' and show the orthodoxy of his creed by his outward conduct. Miss Montenero is a lovely, sensitive, interesting girl—but she is no *Jewess*! and the whole fabric which the author had raised falls before this single fact. By doing away this prominent impediment to the union of the lovers, she completely destroys the interest of the reader, and the moral of her tale. The mode adopted to dispose of the difficulty, is a tacit admission that it could be got over in no other way. Miss Edgeworth is quite willing to allow the Jews to be very clever good people, but it is pretty plain that she does not think a Hebrew damsel a proper helpmate for a John Bull. There is a narrowness of spirit in this confession, of which we should not have suspected our author. On the contrary, we remember instances in which her philanthropy has quite transcended our sympathy. In one of her novels she very seriously advocates connubial love between blacks and whites,—and actually compels one of her minor heroines to receive a sooty spouse. She considers radical difference of race and nature, as a trifling circumstance, but an accidental variety in the hue of faith, is an unsurmountable barrier! We do not think the Jews of America will feel themselves much obliged by the extent of her concessions.

In *Ormond*, which is rather a longer story, the scene is laid in Ireland. Ormond is the orphan son of an English officer, left, with a trifling patrimony, to



the protection of Sir Ulick O'Shane, an Irish gentleman, who resided at Castle Hermitage. Sir Ulick's only child, Marcus, was a little older than the hero of the tale. Lady O'Shane, the third wife of Sir Ulick, was not very kind to the young men, nor much beloved by them. Sir Ulick was a speculator and a politician. Lady Annaly, a relation of his first wife, and her daughter, were on a short visit at the Castle. It was Sir Ulick's desire to obtain Miss Annaly for his son. He kept this scheme secret for the present, and felt somewhat apprehensive that she might contract a fondness for Ormond. It happened about this time that Marcus and Ormond, in returning from the Black Islands, where they had been to spend the day with Mr. Cornelius O'Shane, commonly called *King Corny*, and cousin to Sir Ulick, being a little the worse for royal hospitality, got into a quarrel with some independent Irishmen; and Ormond, in the heat of passion, and in defence of Marcus, shot at, and badly wounded Moriarty Carroll. In consequence of this rencontre, Ormond and Moriarty were ever after excellent friends! But Lady O'Shane being much disturbed by the occurrence, and Sir Ulick very willing, just now, to be rid of his ward, he was sent into honourable retirement to the Black Islands, taking with him the wounded Moriarty. King Corny received his young friend with open arms, resolved to adopt him as his son, and had him duly proclaimed by the title of Prince Harry. King Corny had a daughter Dora, a very beautiful and capricious girl, whom he had betrothed, long before the birth of either, to the eldest son of an early friend, who was known by the name of White Connal. He took care to apprise Ormond of this, and to caution him to regard Dora as a married woman. In due time White Connal came to pay his respects to his intended bride. The contrast between him and Ormond was so much in favour of the latter, that Dora could not but feel it. White Connal's visit was short. He returned to his estates to prepare for his nuptials. But Dora in the meantime fell sick from her new love for Ormond, who in turn caught something of the contagion. But King Corny's word was past, and he never recalled it. The case of the lovers seemed desperate, when, as good fortune would have it, White Connal fell off his horse and broke his neck. Now their happiness seemed secure. But alas, Connal's father claimed the promise in favour of his next son, known by the name of Black

Connal. Nothing could equal Dora's distress at this disappointment. In a few days Black Connal made his appearance to urge his pretensions. He turned out to be 'a marvellous proper man,' in the lady's eyes. He had a travelled air, had seen the world, thought every body a barbarian who had not been to Paris, and was moreover dressed *en militaire*, being an officer in the Irish brigade in the French service. Monsieur de Connal's easy impudence, and eternal self-complacency, gave him a complete sway over the giddy Dora, and she readily complied with her father's engagement, though it had ceased to be his wish. Ormond, who had always dreaded her levity, consoled himself for her fickleness.

Little time elapsed after the departure of M. de Connal and Dora, for Dublin, before King Corny was killed by the explosion of his fusil, in hunting. Ormond performed the last duties to his venerated friend, and indulged the tenantry in keeping his wake. King Corny left Ormond, by his will, a farm in the Black Islands, and £500 in the funds, with which he had intended to purchase him a commission. After the death of his benefactor, Ormond became, for little while, an inmate in the family of Dr. Cambray, the incumbent of the living near Castle Hermitage, and a friend of the Annalys. He was hardly domesticated, however, before Sir Ulick came down to his seat, and sent for our hero, to 'communicate something to his advantage,'—which proved to be the reversion of £80,000 by the death of the widow of his father, in the Indies. She was a second wife, and having brought him a large fortune, Capt. Ormond at his death left it solely to her and his child by her, with reversion to his eldest son, in case of their death, without lineal heirs. This was now accomplished.

After his accession to his fortune, Ormond resided some time with Sir Ulick, became acquainted with the families of distinction in the vicinity, and amused himself in getting in love, and getting out again. Mortified by the last instance of his folly he set out on a tour to dissipate his chagrin. As he was quite a stranger to Sir Ulick's real character, he was much surprised to hear him spoken of with contempt in several mixed companies, and his gratitude on one occasion getting the better of his good sense, he fought a duel on the subject. He was wounded, but, in the fair author's opinion, merited and gained reputation by his prowess. On receiving intelligence of this exploit, Dr.



Cambray wrote him a kind letter, inviting him to return, and informing him that the Annals were at their estate in his neighbourhood. We had forgotten to mention that Lady Annaly had always manifested an interest in our hero, and that Marcus had been rejected by her daughter. Ormond cheerfully accepted this invitation—renewed his acquaintance with the Annaly family, and soon became enamoured of Florence. In the midst of the delightful intercourse he was now enjoying, Sir Herbert Annaly, his bosom companion and the brother of his beloved, burst a blood vessel and almost instantly died. Ormond hurried to the house the moment he heard of the accident, learnt from the surgeon the fatal event, and—instead of offering his services in this moment of affliction to Lady Annaly and her daughter, probably from *excess of delicacy*, though our author makes no comment, retired without seeing either of them, to Dr. Cambray's, where he requested the *servants* would write to him. Two days after he received a letter from O'Reilly, Sir Herbert's man, stating that he was just setting out with the hearse to the family burial-place at Herbert. But though our hero did not attend the obsequies of his deceased friend, no sooner was he under the sod, than, without regard to common decency, he sat down and wrote a violent love epistle to Miss Florence, and formal proposals for her to her mother. He directed his servant to wait for an answer. His servant returned late, however, without any. But Ormond could not believe that his mission had been treated with so much indifference; he therefore mounted his horse early in the morning, resolved to ascertain his destiny. On arriving at Annaly, he found the ladies were denied to him. He sent up his name, but could procure no admission. At this moment the window blind flew open, and discovered an officer in full uniform kneeling to Miss Florence!

In a paroxysm of indignation and jealousy, Ormond dashed off to Paris, where M. de Connal and Madame Dora were figuring in the first circles. He was received by them with the most flattering politeness, was ushered into high life under their auspices, and became quite the go among the ladies under the name of *le bel Irlandais*. M. de Connal lured him to the Faro table, and Madamé admitted him into her *boudoir*. But by his firmness he overcame the temptations which were spread for him by both. He had allotted a certain sum, as much as he deemed prudent in his circumstances, to play, and

the instant he had lost that amount, no solicitations could induce him to tempt fortune. He was in more danger from the attractions of Dora than from the snares of her husband. He had a lurking fondness for her, and she seemed more sensible than ever of his merits. But the sense of his obligations to her father, his generous patron, prevented his indulging his criminal passion.

In this posture of affairs a rumour of the insolvency of Sir Ulick O'Shane, in whose hands he had left the bulk of his funds, reached Ormond. He now returned to England as precipitately as he had left it. He got to London in season to revoke a power of attorney he had executed to Sir Ulick, before the latter had completed the transfer of his stocks. He sunk but £10,000 by his failure. But his loss was forgotten in his regret for the calamity that had befallen his guardian. He hastened to Ireland to condole with Sir Ulick. On reaching Castle Hermitage he learnt the death of its owner. Ormond contrived to bury him with great secrecy on account of the creditors. He relinquished the idea of returning to Paris on learning from Dr. Cambray that Miss Annaly was still unmarried, and on obtaining from the servant he had sent with his declaration of love, the responses of his mistress and her mother, which it seems the lout had mislaid in consequence of intoxication, and then denied receiving. These answers were as favourable as he could have wished, and in our opinion much more so than, under the circumstances of the case, he deserved. The letters begged him not to make his appearance at the Castle for the two succeeding days, the ladies being particularly occupied with a military friend, who would not prolong his stay. Ormond was now nearly frantic with joy. He travelled into Devonshire in pursuit of the Annals, and had the felicity of realizing all his anticipations. The scene which was disclosed to him by the opening of the window blind, was that in which the officer had received his final rejection, and he was then in the attitude and agony of despair. Ormond led his Florence to the altar, and soon after purchasing the Black Islands of M. de Connal, revived the benescent reign of old king Corny.

Such is the imperfect outline which we are obliged to give of the second tale in these volumes. There is an under plot of which Moriarty Carroll and Peggy Sheridan are the hero and heroine. We have besides a Mademoiselle O'Falley among the subordinate characters, who makes



miserable work in trying to talk broken English. But we have not room for further detail.

As Miss Edgeworth has generally proposed to herself some object in her writings beyond mere entertainment, and as this tale does not furnish an unusual proportion of that ingredient, we are led to inquire into its moral purpose. But our endeavours to discover the lesson which it was intended to convey, have been hitherto unavailing. The scope of *Harrington* was obvious enough. Indeed we were not permitted for a moment to lose sight of its design. In *Ormond*, on the other hand, every thing is confused and contradictory. The hero is a bold impetuous youth, whose rashness leads him into errors which his firmness repairs. We cannot imagine that any moral is to be drawn from his example. Sir Ulick O'Shane's history, indeed, shows how pecuniary embarrassments, the result of profusion, undermine integrity and destroy ingenuousness. The meannesses to which Sir Ulick was driven, and of which he had only the virtue to be ashamed, are mortifying evidences of the subordination of character to circumstances. The man who would preserve his honour should endeavour to preserve his independence. Success, indeed, in the opinion of the world, sanctions the most unprincipled speculations, but failure lays the best grounded schemes open to censure. A man before he enters on a hazardous project should be satisfied not only of the feasibility of the undertaking, but of his own ability to execute it. From false estimates of his means or talents Sir Ulick in labouring to retrieve the injurious effects of his extravagance, by an adventurous policy, involved those in his ruin for whose benefit he toiled. But there is nothing new or striking in Sir Ulick's case. We see every day similar instances equally impressive. King Corny came to his death by the explosion of a fowling piece of his own invention. This may be meant as a solemn warning to ingenious people not to get blown up by their own contrivances. M. de Connal and Dora appeared to be as happy as it was possible for such people to be; but as the sequel of their biography is not given, we can draw no satisfactory inference from their experience. Moriarty Carroll was like to have been hung for the murder of a man who was never killed, and Peggy Sheridan was saved from being debauched by *Ormond*, rather by his scruples than her reluctance. We cannot

convert their perils and escapes to much profit.

The high and deserved reputation of Miss Edgeworth, warranted expectations which these volumes have not met. They afford no original views of life that are remarkable for their vividness or their truth. The effect of early impressions is entirely overrated in *Harrington*. We know it is fashionable doctrine that the cast of character is materially influenced by accidental associations in childhood. We are unbelievers in this creed. We will admit that the mind generally takes, the colour of external condition, and that natural dispositions are not proof against the force of habit. In the lower walks of life we do not look for towering intellect, nor the sublimer virtues. Ignorance represses the expansion of the one, and adversity chills the growth of the other. But a vigorous understanding, disciplined to exertion by a regular education, and nurtured by a kindly aliment, will emancipate itself by its own energies from the thralldom of childish prejudice. Much misery as chamber maids may cause by their stupid lies to believing babes, we doubt their operation beyond the nursery, on any but grown infants. Pope has said of 'common minds,' that they receive their bias from education. But education means not merely elementary instruction, but the whole experience of life. With every change of situation a new course of study and trial is commenced. Impressions on character are lasting rather in proportion to the continuance of the pressure of the die, than to the force of its application. Custom may be so interwoven with nature as to become indissoluble; but the most violent emotions subside with the removal of their exciting causes, and the phantoms of fear and grief vanish with the sentiments which generated them.

We will not however enter into a wider discussion of this question, than the occasion requires. We agree with Miss Edgeworth in the main. Bugbear stories doubtless cause children a great deal of serious unhappiness, and it is the duty of mothers to keep a strict watch over their tender offspring to guard them from imbibing error, and suffering from imposition.

We perceive in these volumes a falling off in style, as well as in strength and accuracy of delineation. We have not been accustomed to remark in Miss Edgeworth's former productions such careless and incorrect expressions as these: viz.

3 H.



"many of these very stories of the Jews, which we now hold too preposterous for the infant and nursery maid to credit, were some centuries ago universally believed by the English nation, and *had* furnished more than one of our kings with pretexts for extortions and massacres!" p. 7; "reversion for reversal," p. 22; "the crowd, *who* had accompanied Moriarty into the house, *was* admitted into the dining room;" p. 271. We had marked some of the grammatical slips of Sir Ulick, and Mr. Cornelius O'Shane, but they appear to be too numerous to be accidental—and yet they are too unfrequent to be characteristic. Even Ormond cannot speak English. He 'now often said to himself—"Sir Herbert Annaly is but a few years older than I am; by the time *I am his age* why should not I become as useful?" vol. 2. p. 149. We suppose the following is meant for wit: 'He could act the rise,

decline and fall of the drunken man, marking the whole progress from the *first* incipient hesitation of reason to the glorious confusion of ideas in the highest state of elevation, thence through all the declining cases of stupified paralytic ineptitude, down to the horizontal condition of preterpluperfect ebriety.' p. 245. What this sentence is intended for we cannot tell. "To the French spirit of intrigue and gallantry she joined Irish acuteness and *Irish varieties of odd resource*." Vol. 2. p. 16. These are few only of the blemishes which struck us on a cursory perusal. Some of them are perhaps errors of the press. We are always willing to make a liberal allowance on that score. Indeed we ought to do so in this case, as we have Mr. Edgeworth's assurance that his daughter 'does not write negligently.'

E.

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ART. 3. *The Lament of Tasso*. By Lord Byron. New-York. Van Winkle & Wiley. 12mo. pp. 23.

**I**F it be any alleviation to vent one's grief in sighs and groans, we know no body more likely to exhale his sorrows than lord Byron. It is certain, at least, that his lordship will soon exhaust his readers' sympathies, if not his own tears. This 'Lament' indeed, is by no means so loud, nor so deep drawn, as some of his moans. It may be considered, comparatively, a very feeble whine.

We are aware that we are thought very hard hearted, by some persons, because we do not enter, with a livelier interest, into his lordship's sufferings. It is not that we have no pity for distress, but that this sentiment is drowned in indignation. We will leave it to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, out of their pure philanthropy and *disinterested* benevolence, to pat the back of the spoil'd 'Childe,' lest he should unhappily choke with his own gall. For our own part, we will confess that we consider such a *stomachy* chap much more deserving of the rod, than of a sugar sop. His lordship makes a great parade about sentiment and sensibility; but we must be excused for doubting the chariness and delicacy of that man's affections, who has so little reserve in his expressions upon the tenderest points, and who has no selection in his auditors. Without inquiring into the merits of his domestic quarrels—though, unless his lordship be cruelly belied, he has conducted with gross brutality towards an

amiable and estimable wife—without investigating the occasion of his separation from an object for whom he felt, or feigned, the most violent passion—we will say that we have never seen anything more despicable and unmanly, than his lordship's direct and indirect attacks upon this deserted and defenceless woman. For a man who is capable of such base and ungenerous treatment of a confiding female, whose love he has solicited, whose caresses he has enjoyed, and whom he is bound in law and in honour to foster and protect—for such a man to pretend to a refinement and elevation of soul, that set him above the comprehension of vulgar minds, is an insult to common sense and common feeling. That lord Byron should have the uparalleled audacity, under such circumstances, to challenge condolence, is almost incredible,—that he should obtain it, is a disgrace to the understanding and virtue of the age! We assume not to be rigid censors,—we are not inclined to pry into any man's private history, or to expose his secret obliquities—but we are shocked and outraged by the barefaced presumption that can ground complaints on its own wrongs.

If we could ever lose sight of his lordship in his poetry,—if we were ever permitted to forget the author, and to overlook the personal application of the sentiment, we might enjoy, occasionally,



much delight in his lordship's writings. But when, in the midst of his pathos, we recollect his character, we are disgusted with his affectation. When he makes the pretence of paternal kindness for his infant daughter, a cloak beneath which to stab afresh the bleeding bosom of that infant's mother, we are the more revolted at the atrocity of the act from the sanctity of the disguise. In listening to his invocations of solitude and silence, we are led to reflect on the causes which have rendered him an outcast from society. When we hear him arraigning Heaven, and uttering imprecations on mankind, we cannot but call to remembrance his heinous ingratitude to the one, and his manifold injuries to the other. Many of his sentiments, it is true, harmonize with his condition. But these are not of the class which we admire.

We are anxious to be distinctly understood in regard to the nature of the impressions we are apt to receive from his lordship's most applauded and intrinsically finest passages. The more we should approve them as truths, the more we abhor them as lies. When lord Byron murmurs in the impassioned and desponding tones of Petrarch, or Camoens, or Tasso, we are affected much in the same manner that we should be by the language of Cato in the mouth of Clodius. We must be persuaded of the sincerity of an orator, or of a poet, before we can yield ourselves up to his power. Mere rhetorical declamation,

Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart.

But when we perceive the absolute mendacity of the speaker, when his tongue is contradicted by the whole tenor of his life, we are more struck by the effrontery of the falsehood, than with the beauty of the sentiment.

Lord Byron has so impolitically appropriated to himself prominent sentiments, expressed in the persons of his heroes, that we are perhaps induced to extend the parallel of their situations and opinions further than his lordship intended. Thus, this injudicious association of himself with the creatures of his fancy, besides robbing us of the pleasure we might have derived from a temporary oblivion of his actual profligacy, has filled our apprehensions with the spectacles of unperpetrated crimes. We sincerely regret the double injustice which his lordship has by this means committed.

We have made the above remarks in reference to lord Byron's past productions

and the judgment we have pronounced upon them. In his present performance there is little to excite reprehension, or indeed any thing else. It is altogether unworthy of his lordship's reputation, and only remarkable as it affords another evidence of that incontinence in his lordship which we have so often reprov'd. If the noble author desire posthumous fame, he should treasure up a legacy for posterity. Indeed if he would not survive his celebrity, he must be more prudent in his demands on a complaisant public. We suspect, however, that the 'Lament of Tasso,' like Peter Pindar's razors, was 'made to sell.' Notwithstanding his lordship's youthful deprecation of mercenary motives, he has of late found it exceedingly convenient to replenish his empty coffers by vending 'the lumber of the brain'—and, we believe, has discovered it to be a gainful trade. But we did not think that after his vehement philippic against this contraband traffic, he would so soon have taken to peddling *small wares*. What price his lordship may have received for this 'copy of verses' we know not—five hundred pounds perhaps—but be that as it may, we will give it to our readers *gratis*—nor shall we require many thanks for the donation. It may be well, however, to explain the circumstance on which it is founded. Tasso was patronized at an early age, by Alphonso Duke of Ferrara. He produced his poem of Rinaldo, at Padua, when he was but seventeen years old, and four years after placed himself under the protection of this prince. Alphonso procur'd him an employment in the suite of his brother, a Cardinal and ambassador from the Pope to the court of France. On his return to Ferrara the young poet suffered himself to become enamoured of Elenora, the sister of his sovereign. He struggled with his passion and retired to Sorrento in Naples, his native place, where his sister resided. But absence served only to inflame his passion. Unable longer to deny himself the pleasure of seeing his mistress, he returned to Ferrara, and such was the uncontrollable force of his love, that he had the rashness to embrace the princess in a crowded assembly. The Duke Alphonso, who witnessed his extravagance, coolly ordered him to be confined as a maniac in the hospital of St. Anne. Here for twenty years he suffered all that his own sensibility, and the scenes around him, could inflict. It is not wonderful that he should, at times, have experienced the malady imputed to him. He was eventually released and retired to Naples.



## THE LAMENT OF TASSO.

## I.

Long years!—it tries the thrilling frame to bear  
 And eagle-spirit of a Child of Song—  
 Long years of outrage, calumny and wrong;  
 Imputed madness, prisoned solitude,  
 And the mind's canker in its savage mood,  
 When the impatient thirst of light and air  
 Parches the heart; and the abhorred grate,  
 Marring the sunbeams with its hideous shade,  
 Works through the throbbing eyeball to the brain  
 With a hot sense of heaviness and pain;  
 And bare, at once, Captivity displayed  
 Stands scoffing through the never-opened gate,  
 Which nothing through its bars admits, save day  
 And tasteless food, which I have eat alone  
 Till its unsocial bitterness is gone;  
 And I can banquet like a beast of prey,  
 Sullen and lonely, couching in the cave  
 Which is my lair, and—it may be—my grave.  
 All this hath somewhat worn me, and may wear,  
 But must be borne. I stoop not to despair;  
 For I have battled with mine agony,  
 And made me wings wherewith to overfly  
 The narrow circus of my dungeon wall,  
 And freed the Holy Sepulchre from thrall:  
 And revelled among men and things divine,  
 And poured my spirit over Palestine,  
 In honour of the sacred war for him,  
 The God who was on earth and is in heaven,  
 For he hath strengthened me in heart and limb.  
 That through this sufferance I might be forgiven,  
 I have employed my penance to record  
 How Salem's shrine was won, and how adored.

## II.

But this is o'er—my pleasant task is done :—  
 My long-sustaining friend of many years!  
 If I do blot thy final page with tears,  
 Know, that my sorrows have wrung from me  
 none.

But thou, my young creation! my soul's child!  
 Which ever playing round me came and smiled,  
 And wooed me from myself with thy sweet sight,  
 Thou too art gone—and so is my delight:  
 And therefore do I weep and inly bleed  
 With this last bruise upon a broken reed.  
 Thou too art ended—what is left me now?  
 For I have anguish yet to bear—and how?  
 I know not that—but in the innate force  
 Of my own spirit shall be found resource.  
 I have not sunk, for I had no remorse,  
 Nor cause for such; they called me mad—and  
 why?

Oh Leonora! wilt not *thou* reply?  
 I was indeed delirious in my heart  
 To lift my love so lofty as thou art;  
 But still my frenzy was not of the mind;  
 I knew my fault, and feel my punishment  
 Not less because I suffer it unrent.  
 That thou wert beautiful, and I not blind,  
 Hath been the sin which shuts me from mankind;  
 But let them go, or torture as they will,  
 My heart can multiply thine image still;  
 Successful love may sate itself away,  
 The wretched are the faithful; 'tis their fate  
 To have all feeling save the one decay,  
 And every passion into one dilate,  
 As rapid rivers into ocean pour;  
 But ours is fathomless, and hath no shore.

## III.

Above me hark! the long and maniac cry  
 Of minds and bodies in captivity.  
 And hark! the lash and the increasing howl,  
 And the half-inarticulate blasphemy!  
 There be some here with worse than frenzy foul,  
 Some who do still goad on the o'er-laboured mind,  
 And dim the light little that's left behind  
 With needless torture, as their tyrant will  
 Is wound up to the lust of doing ill:  
 With these and with their victims am I classed,  
 'Mid sounds and sights like these long years have  
 passed;  
 'Mid sights and sounds like these my life may  
 close:  
 So let it be—for then I shall repose.

## IV.

I have been patient, let me be so yet:  
 I had forgotten half I would forget,  
 But it revives—oh! would it were my lot  
 To be forgetful as I am forgot!—  
 Feel I not wroth with those who bade me dwell  
 In this vast lazaret-house of many woes?  
 Where laughter is not mirth, nor thought the  
 mind,  
 Nor words a language, nor e'en men mankind;  
 Where cries reply to curses, shrieks to blows,  
 And each is tortured in his separate hell—  
 For we are crowded in our solitudes—  
 Many, but each divided by the wall,  
 Which echoes Madness in her babbling moods;—  
 While all can hear, none heed his neighbour's  
 call—

None! save that One, the veriest wretch of all,  
 Who was not made to be the mate of these,  
 Nor bound between Distraction and Disease.  
 Felt I not wroth with those who placed me here?  
 Who have debased me in the minds of men,  
 Debarring me the usage of my own,  
 Blighting my life in best of its career,  
 Branding my thoughts as things to shun and fear?  
 Would I not pay them back these pangs again,  
 And teach them inward sorrow's stifled groan?  
 The struggle to be calm, and cold distress,  
 Which undermines our stoical success?  
 No!—still too proud to be vindictive—I  
 Have pardoned princes' insults, and would die.  
 Yes, Sister of my Sovereign! for thy sake  
 I weed all bitterness from out my breast,  
 It hath no business where *thou* art a guest;  
 Thy brother hates—but I can not detest;  
 Thou pitiest not—but I can not forsake.

## V.

Look on a love which knows not to despair,  
 But all unquenched is still my better part,  
 Dwelling deep in my shut and silent heart  
 As dwells the gathered lightning in its cloud,  
 Encompassed with its dark and rolling shroud,  
 Till struck,—forth flies the all-ethereal dart!  
 And thus at the collision of thy name  
 The vivid thought still flashes through my frame,  
 And for a moment all things as they were  
 Flit by me;—they are gone—I am the same.  
 And yet my love without ambition grew;  
 I knew thy state, my station, and I knew  
 A princess was no love-mate for a bard;  
 I told it not, I breathed it not, it was  
 Sufficient to itself, its own reward;  
 And if my eyes revealed it, they, alas!



Were punished by the silentness of thine,  
 And yet I did not venture to repine.  
 Thou wert to me a crystal-girded shrine,  
 Worshipped at holy distance, and around  
 Hallowed and meekly kissed the saintly ground;  
 Not for thou wert a princess, but that Love  
 Had robbed thee with a glory, and arrayed  
 Thy lineaments in beauty that dismayed—  
 Oh! not dismayed—but awed, like One above;  
 And in that sweet severity, there was  
 A something which all softness did surpass—  
 I know not how—thy genius mastered mine—  
 My star stood still before thee:—if it were  
 Presumptuous thus to love without design,  
 That sad fatality hath cost me dear:  
 But thou art dearer still, and I should be  
 Fit for this cell, which wrongs me, but for thee.  
 The very love which locked me to my chain  
 Hath lightened half its weight; and for the rest,  
 Though heavy, lent me vigour to sustain,  
 And look to thee with undivided breast,  
 And foil the ingenuity of Pain.

## VI.

It is not marvel—from my very birth  
 My soul was drunk with love, which did pervade  
 And mingle with what'er I saw on earth;  
 Of objects all inanimate I made  
 Idols, and out of wild and lonely flowers,  
 And rocks, where they grew, a paradise,  
 Where I did lay me down within the shade  
 Of waving trees, and dreamed uncounted hours,  
 Though I was child for wandering; and the wise  
 Shook their white aged heads o'er me, and said  
 Of such materials wretched men were made,  
 And such a truant boy would end in wo,  
 And that the only lesson was a blow;  
 And then they smote me, and I did not weep,  
 But cursed them in my heart, and to my haunt  
 Returned and wept alone, and dreamed again  
 The visions which arise without a sleep.  
 And with my years my soul began to pant  
 With feelings of strange tumult and soft pain;  
 And the whole heart exhaled into One Want,  
 But undefined and wandering, till the day  
 I found the thing I sought—and that was thee;  
 And then I lost my being all to be  
 Absorbed in thine—the world was past away—  
 Thou didst annihilate the earth to me!

## VII.

I loved all solitude—but little thought  
 To spend I know not what of life, remote  
 From all communion with existence, save  
 The maniac and his tyrant; had I been  
 Their fellow, many years ere this had seen  
 My mind like theirs corrupted to its grave;  
 But who hath seen me writhe, or heard me rave?  
 Perchance in such a cell we suffer more  
 Than the wrecked sailor on his desert shore;  
 The world is all before him—mine is here,  
 Scarce twice the space they must accord my  
 bier.

What though he perish, he may lift his eye  
 And with a dying glance upbraid the sky—  
 I will not raise my own in such reproof,  
 Although 'tis clouded by my dungeon roof.

## VIII.

Yet do I feel at times my mind decline,  
 But with a sense of its decay:—I see  
 Unwonted lights along my prison shine,  
 And a strange demon, who is vexing me

With pilfering pranks and petty pains, below  
 The feeling of the healthful and the free;  
 But much to One, who long hath suffered so,  
 Sickness of heart, and narrowness of place,  
 And all that may be borne, or can debase.  
 I thought mine enemies had been but man,  
 But spirits may be leagued with them—all Earth  
 Abandons—Heaven forgets me—in the dearth  
 Of such defence the Powers of Evil can,  
 It may be, tempt me further, and prevail  
 Against the outworn creature they assail.  
 Why in this furnace is my spirit proved  
 Like steel in tempering fire? because I loved?  
 Because I loved what not to love, and see,  
 Was more or less than mortal, and than me.

## IX.

I once was quick in feeling—that is o'er—  
 My scars are callous, or I should have dashed  
 My brain against these bars as the sun flashed  
 In mockery through them:—if I hear and bore  
 The much I have recounted, and the more  
 Which hath no words, 'tis that I would not die  
 And sanction with self-slaughter the dull lie  
 Which snared me here, and with the brand of  
 shame

Stamp madness deep into my memory,  
 And woo compassion to a blighted name,  
 Sealing the sentence which my foes proclaim.  
 No—it shall be immortal!—and I make  
 A future temple of my present cell,  
 Which nations yet shall visit for my sake.  
 While thou, Ferrara! when no longer dwell  
 The ducal chiefs within thee, shalt fall down,  
 And crumbling piecemeal view thy hearthless  
 halls,  
 A poet's wreath shall be thine only crown,  
 A poet's dungeon thy most far renown,  
 While strangers wonder o'er thy unpeopled  
 walls!

And thou, Leonora! thou—who wert ashamed  
 That such as I could love—who blushed to hear  
 To less than monarchs that thou couldst be dear,  
 Go! tell thy brother that my heart, untamed  
 By grief, years, weariness—and it may be  
 A taint of that he would impute to me—  
 From long infection of a den like this,  
 Where the mind rots congenial with the abyss,  
 Adores thee still;—and add—that when the  
 towers

And battlements which guard his joyous hours  
 Of banquet, dance, and revel, are forgot,  
 Or left untended in a dull repose,  
 This—this shall be a consecrated spot!  
 But Thou—when all that Birth and Beauty  
 throws

Of magic round thee is extinct—shalt have  
 One half the laurel which o'ershades my grave.  
 No power in death can tear our names apart,  
 As none in life could rend thee from my heart.  
 Yes, Leonora! it shall be our fate  
 To be entwined forever—but too late!

This is all! Here is the whole of lord  
 Byron's book, called the 'Lament of  
 Tasso.' We have given his lordship at  
 full length, and we hope we are duly  
 obliged to him for the opportunity he has  
 afforded us of gratifying our numerous  
 readers with an entire volume of new  
 poetry, of the newest pattern. How very  
 condescending it is in great lords to write



such little books! Who would have expected a work like this from 'the greatest poet' of the age!

We are sorry, however, that his lordship did not bear in mind, that 'whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.' Indeed the less costly the material, the more requisite is skill in the workmanship to give it value. But we do not discover any unusual polish in this poem. It is written in the same rugged style as his lordship's masterpieces. It is a rough-hewn pebble. We have often a great deal of trouble to make out a very little meaning. The whole of the first stanza is constructed with the most 'curious infelicity.' The sense is discoverable on close scrutiny, but the periods are cumbrous, and to say the least, very awkwardly arranged. The rhymes do not regularly recur, nor are they perfect—*grate* and *shade*, *display'd* and *gate* will not harmonize. The figures are bad. We are told of a '*grate*' working 'through the eye-ball to the brain, with a *hot sense* of heaviness and pain'—that is a '*grate*,' with a '*hot sense*, working its way through the eye-ball!' There is to be sure, no incongruity in endowing a grate with sense that could perform such feats, though we think it a very nonsensical metaphor. We are next told of a never opening gate which admits nothing through its bars, but '*day and tasteless food*'—and the scoffings of captivity. The figurative and

literal expressions are not well coupled. We next find that this '*tasteless food*' once had an '*unsocial bitterness*' which it had lost. This is intelligible. But how a man or '*a beast of prey*' can '*banquet*' upon '*tasteless food*,' we cannot easily comprehend. It is allowable to suppose that Tasso planned his Jerusalem Delivered during his tedious confinement, and it would be natural for him to feel some listlessness, and something like regret, after he had completed so pleasing a task—but that finishing his work was to him like the '*last bruise upon a broken reed*,' as we learn in the second stanza, we could not have imagined. In the sixth stanza there is some poetry, though there is nothing new in it to the readers of lord Byron. By his own account, the author of the Lamentation was a sad boy. When he was whipped as a truant, he '*cursed in his heart*,' his parents or preceptors who inflicted the blow, and, regardless of their injunctions, returned to his favourite '*haunts*.' He perused the volume of nature to little purpose, if he did not learn from his studies a better lesson of moral duty, than to nurture revenge and to persevere in disobedience. The poem contains his lordship's usual proportion of pause—antithesis—and alliteration.

With pilfering pranks and petty pains—  
is a vastly pretty specimen of the latter.  
E.

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ART. 4. *A Manual of Botany for the Northern States, comprising generic descriptions of all Phenogamous and Cryptogamous plants to the north of Virginia, hitherto described, &c. &c. Compiled by the Editor of Richards's Botanical Dictionary.* Albany. WEBSTER & SKINNERS. 1817. 12mo. pp. 164.

THE work before us, has no higher claim than to the title of a mere compilation; but compilations are sometimes very useful when properly and skilfully executed, and this manual professing utility as its avowed object, it may be incumbent to examine how far this desideratum has been attained. It is ushered under the patronage of the members of the Botanical Class in Williams' College, Massachusetts, for whose use it appears to have been compiled, and whose thanks are offered to the author for his pains. While it must be highly gratifying to observe that as many as sixty-three students have signed that address, and attended the lectures on mineralogy and botany, delivered by the author in that College, and while they express their gra-

titude towards him in terms highly commendable, it may be proper to hint, that students are not in general the best judges of what is most useful in their pursuits. What they deem such, may often prove otherwise, and they are but seldom enabled to detect the errors of their teachers, while they are taught to consider them as doctrines and truths.

How much better it would be, if those writers who undertake at an early period to instruct us, or to facilitate our attainments in natural sciences, would consult previously those who may be able and willing to guide their forward steps, and direct them towards the best sources of information. We are induced to state this, in reference to both works of this author, who appears to be a young man of



talents; but who might have greatly improved his performances, had he been directed in proper time, to the latest and most correct works, on the subjects which he has undertaken to illustrate.

We understand that the author of this anonymous manual is Mr. Eaton, lecturer on Botany and Natural History, first in Yale College at New-Haven, now in Williams' College in Massachusetts. He published last year at New-Haven in Connecticut, a translation of Richards's Dictionary of the terms of Botany, which will be found a useful work, notwithstanding that it is sixteen years backwards in point of improvement, the period that has elapsed between the publication and translation of the work. The additions introduced into it by Mr. E. are very inconsiderable, and he appears to have had no knowledge of many eminent works published since 1800, (period of Richards's publication,) in which numberless improvements in Glossology, or the language of Botany, have been introduced, such as Philibert's Dictionary, Fontenelle's Dictionary, Link's Elements, Decandolle's Theory, Mirbel's Elements, Willdenow's Principles of Botany, &c. besides his Cryptogamy, and the partial improvements of Correa, Desvaux, Persoon, Acharius, Brown, Rafinesque, &c. None of the parts of Botany or any other science can remain stationary in Europe, particularly during 16 years; and this must not be forgotten by those who shall endeavour to transmit to us the scientific knowledge of continental Europe. Let us not imitate England, who adopts with reluctance, and after long periods, the improvements and discoveries of her neighbours; but let us avail ourselves at once of all those that have been, or may hereafter be made, else we shall never be on a level with those nations, by whom they are adopted and fostered.

This manual of Botany deserves at least its name, being of a small and appropriate size, closely printed and with many abbreviations. So far the author has been consistent, since he has included in a few sheets, what might have been enlarged into a thick volume, by those who are prone to swell their labours, in the hope or belief that they may be esteemed in proportion to their bulk and weight!

The genera and species of this manual are of course enumerated according to the sexual system of Linnæus, with the trivial corrections of Persoon. This unnatural, incorrect, difficult, puzzling, indelicate and obsolete system, prevails as yet in the U. S. and having been adopted

in the two Floras of Michaux and Pursh, who appear to carry a greater authority than they deserve, will probably be taught and followed for a short period to come, or until a new Flora of the U. S. shall be undertaken on the plan of Decandolle's French Flora and *Species plantarum*, when it will of course be superseded by the natural method, which (by Linnæus's own confession) exceeds as much the sexual system, as this system exceeds all others. When it is recollected that the system of Linnæus, although published about 1793, was not adopted in England and America, until about forty years afterwards, and that the natural method of Jessieu, (since improved by Brown, Decandolle, and Rafinesque,) published in 1789, is merely beginning to dawn in England, through the exertions of the illustrious Robert Brown, it will not appear strange, that the U. S. should not have yet followed the example of the continent of Europe, where it begins to be in general use. We are however happy to observe, that even with us, Messrs. Correa and Rafinesque are endeavouring to introduce and teach the method of nature, and Mr. E. has with much propriety noticed to which of the orders of Jessieu, every genus belongs. He has likewise added a reference to the natural orders of Linnæus.

By the title of this manual, we were led to expect, that all the plants of the states north of Virginia, were to be described or at least to be enumerated; but such is not the case. Only the genera are described, a few species of each Phenogamous genus and Ferns, (particularly such species as are found in Connecticut and Massachusetts,) and only one species of every other Cryptogamous genus;—the whole might have been added with great propriety, and it would not have much swelled the volume. By this addition we should have had a complete manual guide for Herborisations, &c. much cheaper and less bulky than Pursh; but now, many plants will be found by the student and the Botanist in their walks, and excursions, which they will be unable to find in this manual; but let them not on that account think that they are new.

Nearly 1400 species are however enumerated, and distinguished by short definitions, many of which will unhappily apply to several species, whence students may be led into error. Several of the species are exotics in general cultivation; they are a proper appendage, and are distinguished by the letter *c*. It is very much



to be regretted that the author has neglected to notice, by similar abbreviations, the states, soils and seasons, in which the plants are found. This useful addition would have rendered his manual by far more useful in practice, and might have added something to Botanical geography, by the personal observations of the author. A few, (but very few indeed) geographical observations are however offered through the work. For instance, it is mentioned that the *Iris gracilis* of Bigelow is common near New-Haven; that the *Lysimachia quadrifolia* is found there, with 2 to 6 leaves in a whorl; that the *Zanthoxylum fraxinifolium* was found both there and near Williams' College, but always with pistillate flowers only; that the *Reseda luteola* was found spontaneously near New-Haven by Dr. Ives; that the *Sarracenia purpurea* was found in the lakes of the Catskill mountains; that the *Arum triphyllum* is mostly dioecious near Williams' College; and that the following species of *Carex* were found there by Professor Dewey, and near New-Haven by the author, *Carex cespitosa*, *C. crinita*, *C. stipata*, *C. paniculata*, *C. scirpoides*, *C. festucacea*, *C. pedunculata*, *C. varia*, *C. tentaculata*, *C. lupulina*, *C. oligocarpa*, *C. folliculata*, *C. plantaginæa*, *C. conoidea*, *C. granularis*, *C. peltata*, *C. lacustris*, (and var *gigantea*) and *C. vesicaria*.

This manual is rich in vulgar names, many of which are peculiar to the New-England states, and therefore valuable. Several of them appear to be introduced for the first time to our notice; but as the greatest part are, by the author's own confession, taken from Hosack's catalogue, Phelps's catalogue, Bigelow's flora *Bostoniensis*, &c. and as the author has omitted to acquaint us with those he has taken directly from the vulgar, we are not enabled to give him the credit he probably deserves. Vulgar names are at all times a valuable appendage to classical synonymy, and indispensable in local botanical writings.

We have observed with pleasure, some interesting observations scattered through a work, which might be thought to preclude such auxiliary improvements, and we shall notice most of them, since they reflect credit on the author.

"*Corydalis cucullaria*. Colic weed. Those found near Williams' College are mostly hexandrous (meaning probably not diadelphous); they have also a two leaved bract, so near the calyx in the immature state, as to give the appearance of a four-leaved calyx."

"*Cistus canadensis*. Rock Rose. Late in autumn this plant sends off curved ice crystals from near the root, of a very singular structure." We should like to know that structure.

"*Spergula saginoides*. Flower pentandrous. Persoon asks whether this is not a variety of *Sagina procumbens*. Professor Ives considers all the American species of *Spergula* and *Sagina*, as a natural assemblage of plants, which ought to be united in one genus."

"*Lactuca elongata*. Tall lettuce. Dr. Bigelow calls this the *Fire-weed*, but the *Fire-weed* is a species of *Senecio*." It is the *Senecio hieracifolius*, see Pursh.

"*Marchantia polymorpha*. Brook liverwort. In the spring some of these species send up ovate anthers or buds on pellucid filaments from the disk of the Frond. Near the middle of the summer the umbrellas appear, bearing the fruit under the rays."

But while we commend what appears to deserve it, we feel compelled to blame what we consider incorrect; and therefore, we must express our surprise that Mr. E. should have omitted to distinguish by the letters L. W. Mx. Mg. and P. the species which have been described in the first instance by Linnæus, Willdenow, Michaux, Muhlenberg or Pursh, &c.; for by this unwarrantable omission (although a botanist will generally know the author of each species) students for whom the work is intended, will be unable to ascertain, unless with much trouble and the help of many books, who were the authors of each species. Let us hope they will not be led to believe that Mr. E. is the author of them!

Only three new species and three new varieties are introduced in this work, at least as such; a few more may be blended among the underived names, which we could not detect on perusal. They are,

Sp. 1. "*Xylosteum solonis*, page 26. Two flowers seated on a germ; berry double not distinct: leaves oblong ovate, villose. Found on the white mountains of New-Hampshire, by Dr. D. Solon, and communicated by Mr. C. H. Smith." This species is exceedingly like the *X. villosum* of Michaux, differing merely by having the fruits more connected as in the *Mitchella repens*.

Sp. 2. "*Urtica whitlevi*, p. 104. Albany flax. Leaves alternate, heart ovate, 3 nerved, upper ones opposite, panicle forked, root tuberous. About 6 feet high, discovered near Albany by Mr. Ch. Whitlow." This species was described for the



first time in Mr. Green's Catalogue of the Plants of the State of New-York.

Sp. 3. "*Hydnum chrysorhizon*, p. 140. Paper Punk. Membranaceous, flat, spreading, stemless, root yellow filiform, extending along the grains of decaying timber. Discovered by Mr. Torrey." It must belong to the genus *Odontium* of Rafinesque: *Odontia* section of Persoon.

Var. 1. "*Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *altissimum*. Larger, and of a darker green: found by Dr. Ives."

Var. 2. "*Hepatica triloba* var. *acuta*. Calyx leaves acute, leaves 3 to 5 lobed acute. Perhaps this variety ought to constitute a new species. The specimen found by Professor Dewey, near Williams' College, are much firmer in their texture than the common kind, and differ materially in their general habit.

Var. 3. "*Prunella pensylvanica*, var. *ovata* and *variancolata*, two varieties with ovate and lanceolate leaves."

The author has introduced very few of the new species of Pursh, and other late writers; he has however adopted the two new species of Dr. Bigelow, the *Iris gracilis* and the *Bunias edentula*; but only one of the new species of Rafinesque, the *Vicia mitchelli*: On this occasion he has fallen into two singular mistakes. 1st. He asserts that this last plant was found last summer by Dr. Mitchell, and named so by C. S. Rafinesque, while it was sent by Dr. Mitchell to him in Philadelphia, in 1803, and described by him as such in 1814, in a pamphlet which bears the title of *Precis des Descouvertes Somnologiques*, &c. and in which 5 new genera and 40 new species of American plants are described. 2d. He gives to Mr. Rafinesque the title of an Italian naturalist. Of the title of a naturalist we believe Mr. R. will always be proud, but he never dreamt of being an Italian, any more than the American citizens who travel and reside in various parts of Italy! If these were to be taken as a standard of Mr. E's accuracy, we are sorry to say that it would give us a very unfavourable opinion of it.

We shall endeavour to state some other errors scattered through this work; we presume they are in greater number than we have been able to detect on attentive perusal; but such as have fallen under our observation, will convey a general idea of their nature.

The *Physalis alkekengi* of Mr. E. must be some other species of *Physalis*, since that species does not grow in America; or it may be the cultivated European plant, which ought to have been stated;

it is described with geminated, entire acute leaves, which does not answer to any American species we are acquainted with.

The *Martynia proboscidea* is not a native of the northern states; it has never been found above the Potomac, and even there it appears naturalized.

The *Betula lenta* var. *lutea* or yellow birch, is probably the *B. excelsa* of Willdenow and Pursh.

Mr. E. has omitted to notice as exotics the following plants, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Dionea muscipula* (native of North-Carolina only), *Hortensia Speciosa*, *Gordonia franklini*, *Ficus carica*, &c.

He has two genera with double names! which is an unaccountable blunder, viz. *Limnethis* or *Dactylis*! and *Bartonia* or *Centaurella*! In the first instance, *Dactylis* is the real name, *Limnethis* being a different genus which he has called on the authority of Roth by the erroneous name of *Spartina*, a diminutive of *Spartium*. In the second instance, *Bartonia* is the real name, *Centaurella* being erroneous, as it is a diminutive of *Centaurea*.

He has not adopted the good genera of *Chimaphila* Pursh, and *Hedeosma* Persoon; but he has adopted the erroneous generic denomination of *Orizopsis* Michaux, derived from *Oriza*, which Rafinesque has changed in *Dilepyrum* since 1808, and *Fluvialis* Persoon, too much like an adjective, and previously named *Cavolinia* by Willdenow and Decandolle: also *Diphascum* similar to *Phascum*, which must be changed in *Diphas*.

He has changed the name of *Clitoria* into *Vexillaria*, on the authority of Sir James Smith's criticism, who however did not venture on such a change; but as it happens that this new name is good, and that the genus *Clitoria* must be divided in two distinct genera, we shall adopt it for one of them.

*Cymbidium corallorhizon* is again introduced in the American Flora, after being left off by Pursh, and is distinguished from the *C. odontorhizon*, by its oblong acute and undivided lip; both are stated to have a white leafless sheathed stem. We apprehend there is here an oversight, or a new species is probably meant; we know of a third one unnoticed by Pursh, which has yellow stems, and a spotted elliptic obtuse crenate lip. We think those plants may form a peculiar genus very distinct from *Cymbidium*, to which the name of *Cladorhiza* may be given: our new species shall be called *Cl. maculata*.

The *Satyrion bracteatum* of Willdenow



and Persoon, but omitted by Pursh, is adopted: this is probably right.

Two species of *Vallisneria* are noticed as follows. 1. *V. Americana* (Tape grass) leaves linear, peduncles straight. 2. *V. Spiralis*, peduncle of the fruit spiral, leaves linear with tapering base. We doubt of the identity or existence of this last, as stated; we should have liked to know on what authority it is admitted. Pursh has not found it, nor did we ever hear of it till now; if really distinct from the *V. Americana*, it will be probably another new species.

The *Xylostroma gigantea* (Leather punk or Oak leather) with parallel fibres, filling the interstices between the cleavages of decaying wood; is well known to us as different from the European species: many species are probably blended under the vulgar denomination of Punk; and they deserve to be studied.

Many errors of the press are besides to be noticed over the whole work; but for these the author is not to be blamed, since he declares that he lives at a distance from Albany. It is much to be regretted, that our printers should be so ignorant, and not yet in the habit of employing enlightened correctors, whence it arises that very few, if any, works on physical and mathematical sciences, are printed correctly in the United States.

The whole of this manual is written in our vernacular language, an example worthy of imitation in local works; but unfortunately the technical language of Botany is not yet thoroughly fixed with us, notwithstanding the labours of Martyn, Milne, Smith, Barton, and even Mr. Eaton, as they are in the Latin and French languages: many terms are arbitrary for want of a translator of paramount authority. Mr. E. has followed his own translation, but many of his terms appear rather awkward and at variance with the above authors; we shall not, however, undertake at present to criticise them, lest our attempt might be deemed preposterous.

Any endeavour to elucidate the subject of American cryptogamy, must be welcome to the lovers of Botany, while the subject remains so deeply involved in obscurity; they will therefore receive with pleasure the first attempt of Mr. E. who has begun to illustrate the whole subject, by giving us the genera nearly complete,

with one or two species of each genus. He acknowledges that he has compiled this part from various modern authors; the Mosses from Sprengel, the Lichens from Acharius, the Fungi from Turton, &c.; but as the species amounting to 22, exclusive of ferns, have all been found in the New-England states; they become a new addition to our Flora: whence we consider that their enumeration may be deemed a valuable supplement to that little work, and regret it could not be more extended at present. But we hope, that in a future edition, such as the author appears to have in contemplation, he will not forget his promise to enumerate all the plants of the northern states, including the cryptogamous, and we invite him at the same time to correct the errors which it has been our duty to point out.

We had omitted to state, that in the preamble to this manual, and the notes occasionally interwoven, there is some additional and practical information for the student, but little that deserves to be recorded.

Upon the whole, we deem this compilation a practical and useful one (but by no means classical,) so far as it extends, making allowance for the unavoidable errors in works of this kind, when undertaken in haste by young botanists, not perfectly acquainted with the state of the science. We should, however, feel very unwilling to discourage similar attempts of the same author or any other, but should merely recommend them to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the laws, language, and situation of the science both at home and abroad, before they venture to publish their lucubrations and observations; and we ought to warn them against mistaking partial or superficial knowledge, for requisite attainment and needful science.

In particular reference to the author of this work, in which we are happy to perceive much zeal and knowledge, we advise him by all means to persevere in his worthy pursuits, but let him endeavour to acquire such additional information as may be requisite, in order to enable him to improve his future labours, and it would be more gratifying to perceive him hereafter directing them towards works of a original nature, or to the statement of facts and observations, rather than the compilation of names and phrases.

C. S. R.



## ART. 5. MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

By C. S. RAFINESQUE, ESQUIRE.

4. *Dissertation on Water Snakes, Sea Snakes and Sea Serpents.*

**W**HENEVER a singular phenomenon, or an extraordinary natural occurrence, happens to be observed in the U. S: whether spots in the Sun, huge fossil bones or sea serpents, a crowd of superficial writers hasten to offer us, instead of facts, their own ideas and conjectures on the subject, which prove, sometimes, more or less ingenious; but often wild, incorrect, or ridiculous. They are generally so much taken up by their own fancy, that they forget entirely to consult former writers of eminence on the same subjects, should they even happen to know of their existence; what idea are we to entertain of their attempts to explain those subjects, without availing themselves of the valuable writings of Herschell or La Place, Cuvier, or Pinkerton, &c.? in whose works they had been previously and often completely illustrated. Let us listen to a group of children attempting to reason and argue on the rising of the sun, an eclipse of the moon, on the economy of the bees, or on the structure of a whale, without asking any previous questions to their parents, and we shall find a great similarity between their thoughts and those of many of our speculative writers. They often contribute to render contemptible the subject of their inquiries, at least towards the vulgar, while it would otherwise become at all times deeply interesting; and should their crude speculations ever reach Europe, they will certainly afford very unfavourable specimens of our knowledge and attainments in sciences. These reflections have naturally suggested themselves to my mind on the present occasion.

The ancients gave the name of Water-Snakes and Sea-Snakes to many fishes of the Eel tribe, which bear an apparent likeness with land snakes, although they differ materially on examination, by having fins and gills, and neither lungs nor scales.

Many land snakes are in the habit of going into the water, in pursuit of their food or to escape their enemies, and they have often been called Water Snakes when found in that element.

Real Water and Sea Snakes had been noticed at a very early period by navigators, in the Atlantic Ocean, and the Indian Seas; but as they had not been described, eminent naturalists had doubted their ex-

istence, believing that eels or similar fishes had been mistaken for snakes.

Russel was perhaps the first writer who established their existence beyond a doubt, by describing and figuring many of them, in his splendid work on the snakes of the Coast of Coromandel. Schneider established for them his genus *Hydrus*, which wrong name has been with much propriety changed in *Hydrophis*. They have since been described in all the works on Erpetology, by Shaw, Latreille, Daudin, &c. and those last writers have divided them into four genera, *Enhydrys*, *Platurus*, *Pelamis*, and *Hydrophis*: which form a peculiar tribe or natural family in the order of snakes, to which I have given the name of *Platuria* (Platurians, Flat tails or Water Snakes): they are completely distinguished from the land snakes, by having a compressed tail, which serves them as an oar and rudder, enabling them to swim with great swiftness, and from the fishes of the eel tribe, by having neither gills nor fins. They breathe through lungs, at remote periods, whence they generally live near the surface of the water, like the animals of the whale tribe. They prey on fishes and sea animals, and some of them have venomous fangs. Many are known to come on land as turtles, to deposit their eggs.

About fourteen species of Water Snakes have been described by the above authors; ten more are noticed in the travels of Peron to Australia or New-Holland, one of which was ten feet long; and lately several monstrous species have been seen near our shores. Many others appear to have been perceived by former travellers, and very probably a great variety are known to sailors. The knowledge of these animals is merely emerging into notice, and may yet be greatly improved. I shall not pretend to assert that they are as numerous as land snakes, but it is very likely that one hundred species at least of this tribe exist in the waters of the ocean, lakes and rivers. Intelligent travellers, seamen and fishermen, will gradually make us acquainted with them: meantime, I shall endeavour to give a concise account of those we know, which may facilitate their future observations, and I shall arrange my labour in a sinoptical order, concluding by some remarks on the Sea Serpents, which are merely Sea Snakes, of a very large size.



## FAMILY PLATURIA.

Water Snakes, with a compressed or depressed tail, and a scaly body. (No fins and no gills.)

I. Genus. *ENHYDRIS* Latreille, &c. (*Hydrus* Schneider. *Coleuber* Pallas Daudin.) Body with transverse scaly plates underneath, mouth with sharp teeth but no fangs, tail compressed, with two rows of scaly plates underneath, and often one or two nails at the end.

1. Sp. *Enhydris caspia* Latr. Caspian Enhydris. Back cinereous olivaceous, with 4 rows of round black spots, 180 abdominal plates, 70 pair of caudal plates. Found by Pallas in the Caspian Sea, the Wolga, &c. 3 feet long.

2. Sp. *Enhydris piscator* Latr. Fishing Enhydris. Yellowish brown, with many small round black spots, in oblique rows and black line, 152 abdominal plates, and 24 pairs of caudal plates. Found by Russel in the swamps of India, 3 feet long.

3. Sp. *Enhydris palustris* Latr. Swamp Enhydris. Yellow brown, with rhomboidal brown spots, edged with black, tail whitish underneath, 140 abdominal plates, 49 pairs of caudal plates. Found by Russel in the swamps of India, 2 or 3 feet long.

4. Sp. *Enhydris cerulea* Latr. Blue Enhydris. Body blue, belly and tail yellow, with a blue line in the middle, 159 abdominal plates, 52 pairs of caudal plates. Found by Russel in the rivers of India, 2 feet long.

5. Sp. *Enhydris rhyncops* Latr. Beaked Enhydris. Head partly black, with a bill shaped snout, body dark gray, throat and belly yellowish, 144 abdominal plates, 59 pairs of caudal plates. Found in the East Indies by Russel, length four feet and half, perhaps a peculiar genus.

II. Genus. *NATRIX* Raf. (*Enhydris* Latr. Daud.) It differs from the foregoing, by having a broad head, (perhaps with fangs) a narrow neck, the abdomen carinated, &c.

1. Sp. *Natrix dorsalis* Raf. (*Enhydris dorsalis* Latr. Daud.) Dorsal Natrix. Dirty white, with a black sinuated dorsal stripe, 43 pairs of caudal plates. A very small species, about 1 foot long.

III. Genus. *PLATURUS* Latr. Daud. (*Hydrus* Schneider.) Differing from Enhydris, by having fangs, and the tail with two scales at the top.

1. Sp. *Platurus fasciatus*. Latr. (*Hydrus colubrinus* Schn.) Zoned Plature. Cinereous above, with broad brown zones, tail acute. Length 2 feet, from South America and the East Indies: many species are probably blended here.

2. Sp. *Platurus laurenti* Raf. Tail obtuse.

IV. Genus. *HYDROPHIS* Latr. Daud. (*Hydrus* Schneider.) Body cylindrical, with equal scales in parallel rows, mouth with fangs, tail compressed, scales as on the body.

1. Sp. *Hydrophis chittul* Latr. Chittul Hydrophis. White, with many zones of a light blue, tail obtuse, 306 scales in each row of the body, 48 in the caudal rows. Found in India by Russel, length 3 feet, very poisonous as well as the following; their bite kills in a few minutes.

2. Sp. *Hydrophis cyanura* Raf. (*H. hoglin* Latr.) Hoglin Hydrophis. Blue above, yellow underneath, 308 scales in each row of the body; tail entirely blue, with 48 scales in each row. Also found in the East Indies by Russel, length two feet and half.

V. Genus. *PELAMIS* Daud. (*Hydrophis* Latr. *Hydrus* Schneider.) Differing from *Hydrophis*, by having no fangs, and therefore being harmless.

1. Sp. *Pelamis bicolor* Daud. (*Hydrophis platura* Latr.) Bicolor Pelamis. Black above, white underneath, tail rounded at the end. Found by Forster in the Pacific Ocean.

2. Sp. *Pelamis schneideri* Raf. (*Pelamis bicolor* Var. Daud.) Schneiderian Pelamis. From the East Indies.

3. Sp. *Pelamis fasciatus* Daud. (*Hydrophis lanceicauda* Latr.) Zoned Pelamis. Sallow, with transverse brown zones, 200 scales in each row of the body; tail, lanceolate acute, with 50 scales in each row. Described by Vosmaer and Russel, from the Indian Archipelago, &c.

4. Sp. *Pelamis marginatus* Raf. (*Hydrophis Shootur* Latr.) Shootur Pelamis. Blue, scales slightly edged with yellow, many narrow transverse yellow stripes on the back; very faint posteriorly, 332 scales in the rows of the body; tail lanceolate, with 40 scales in each row. Found by Russel in the swamps of India, perhaps an *Hydrophis*.

5. Sp. *Pelamis fuscatus* Raf. Brown Pelamis. Entirely of an olivaceous brown, scales very small, tail obtuse. I have observed it in the Mediterranean, near the shores of Sicily, where it is called *Serpentemari* (Sea Snake,) along with many real fishes: length 2 feet.

VI. Genus. *OPHINETES* Raf. Differing from *Pelamis* by having a compressed body and a carinated or angular abdomen.—I arrange in this new genus, all the Sea Snakes, mentioned in Peron's Travels; they were all found on the western and southern shores of Australia or



New-Holland; such as may have fangs ought to belong to the genus *Natrix*, and those with cylindrical bodies to the genus *Pelamis*.

1. Sp. *Ophinectes cinereus*, Raf. Cineræus *Ophinectes*. Entirely gray or ash colour.

2. Sp. *Ophinectes viridis*, Raf. Green *Ophinectes*. Entirely green.

3. Sp. *Ophinectes luteus*, Raf. Yellow O. Entirely yellow.

4. Sp. *Ophinectes cerulescens*, Raf. Bluish O. Entirely of a bluish colour.

5. Sp. *Ophinectes versicolor*, Raf. Versicolor O. Varied with many transverse zones, blue, white, red, green, and black. Many species are probably meant here.

6. Sp. *Ophinectes maculatus*, Raf. Spotted O. Covered with many irregular large spots.—Many species.

7. Sp. *Ophinectes punctatus*, Raf. Dotted O. Covered with numberless small dots.—Many species.

8. Sp. *Ophinectes crythrocephalus*, Raf. Red-head O. Head of a beautiful red, body —

9. Sp. *Ophinectes dorsalis*, Raf. Backed O. Dark green with large spots of yellow and light green on the back.—Length 3 or 4 feet; near Dewitt's land.

10. Sp. *Ophinectes major*, Raf. Large *Ophinectes*. Green spotted with red and brown.—Length from 8 to 10 feet; also from the shores of Dewitt's land.

This last species appears to be the largest real sea-snake, which has fallen under the personal observation of naturalists as yet. But larger species still have been noticed at different periods. If I had the time and opportunity of perusing all the accounts of travellers and historians, I could probably bring many into notice; but this tedious labour must be postponed, and I must warn those that may be inclined to inquire into the subject, not to be deceived by the imperfect and exaggerated accounts of ancient or unknown writers. Whenever they neither mention the scales nor tail of their Sea Serpents, or when they assert they had no scales, or had gills or fins, you must in all those instances be certain that they are real fishes rather than Serpents. There might however be found some Sea Snakes without scales, since there are such land snakes, and there are fishes with scales and yet without fins; but there are no fishes without gills, and no snakes or serpents with gills! in that important character the classical distinction consists.

Nearly all the writers which I can remember, have been unacquainted with that obvious distinction; and they have

in imitation of the ancient Greek and Roman writers, given the name of Sea-Snakes to the large eels or fishes they happened to observe: this I apprehend is the case with Pontopidan in his Natural History of Norway, with Mongitore in his remarkable objects of Sicily, with Bequat in his travels to Rodriguez-Island, &c. Their observations, and the facts they record, are notwithstanding equally valuable, since they relate to monstrous unknown fishes, which seldom fall under the observation of men. The individuals of huge species are not numerous in nature, either on land and in water, and it is probable they often become extinct for want of food or reproduction.

Among the four different animals which have lately been observed by Americans, and named Sea-Serpents, only one (the Massachusetts Serpent) appears to be such: another is evidently a fish, and two are doubtful. I shall offer a few remarks on each.

1. *The Massachusetts Sea Serpent*. From the various and contradictory accounts given of this monster by witnesses, the following description may be collected.—It is about 100 feet long, the body is round and nearly two feet in diameter, of a dark brown, and covered with long scales in transverse rows; its head is scaly, brown mixed with white, of the size of a horse's and nearly the shape of a dog's; the mouth is large, with teeth like a shark; its tail is compressed, obtuse, and shaped like an oar. This animal came in August last into the bay of Massachusetts, in pursuit of shoals of fishes, herrings, squids, &c. on which it feeds. Its motions are very quick; it was seen by great many, but all attempts to catch it have failed, although \$5000 has been offered for its spoils. It is evidently a real Sea-Snake, belonging probably to the genus *Pelamis*, and I propose to call it *Pelamis megophias*, which means great sea-snake *Pelamis*. It might however be a peculiar genus, which the long equal scales seem to indicate, and which a closer examination might have decided: in that case the name of *Megophias monstruosus* might have been appropriated to it.

2. *Capt. Brown's Sea Serpent*. This fish was observed by capt. Brown in a voyage from America to St. Petersburg, in July, 1816, near 60 N. latitude and 3 W. longitude, or north of Ireland. In swimming, the head, neck, and fore part of the body stood upright like a mast; it was surrounded by porpoises and fishes. It was smooth without scales, and had 3 gills under the neck, which decidedly



evinces that it is not a Snake, but a new genus of fish! belonging to the eighth order *Tremapnea*, 23th family *Ophictia*, and third sub-family *Catremia*, along with the genera *Sphagebranchus* and *Symbranchus* of Bloch, which differ by having only one or two round gills under the neck. I shall call this new genus *Octipos* (meaning 3 gills beneath), whose characters will be—body round, without scales, (or fins,) head depressed, mouth transverse, large, 3 transverse gills under the neck.—And its specific name and definition will be *Octipos bicolor*. Dark brown above, muddy white beneath, head obtuse.—Capt. B. adds, that the head was two feet long, the mouth 15 inches, and the eyes over the jaws similar to the horse's—the whole length might be 50 feet.

3. *The Scarlet Sea-Serpent*. This was observed in the Atlantic ocean by the captain and crew of an American vessel, from New-York, while reposing and coiled up, near the surface of the water, in the summer of 1816. It is very likely that it was a fish, and perhaps might belong to the same genus with the foregoing; I shall refer it thereto, with doubt, and name it *Octipos? Coccineus*.—Entirely of a bright crimson, head acute. Nothing further descriptive was added in the Gazettes where the account was given, except that its length was supposed to be about 40 feet.

4. *Lake Erie Serpent*. It appears that our large lakes have huge serpents or fishes, as well as the sea. On the 3d July, 1817, one was seen in lake Erie, 3 miles from land, by the crew of a schooner, which was 35 or 40 feet long, and one foot in diameter; its colour was a dark mahogany, nearly black. This account is very imperfect, and does not even notice if it had scales; therefore, it must remain doubtful whether it was a snake or a fish. I am inclined to believe it was a fish, until otherwise convinced; it might be a gigantic species of eel, or a species of the above genus *Octipos*. Until seen again, and better described, it may be recorded under the name of *Anguilla gigas*, or gigantic eel.

#### ADDITIONS.

1. The *Pelamis megophias*, or Great Sea-Snake, appears to have left the shores of Massachusetts, and to have baffled the attempts to catch it, probably because those attempts were conducted with very little judgment. But a smaller snake, or fish, 9 feet long, and a strange shark have been taken, of which the papers give no description; let us hope that they will be described by the naturalists of Boston.

2. It appears that another large species of Water-Snake is noticed by D. Felix Azara, in his travels in South America, (Paris, 1809. 4 vol. 8vo.) under the name of *Curiyu*, which may belong to the genus *Pelamis*, although this worthy traveller has omitted to describe its tail and scales. It may be called and characterized as follows:

*Pelamis curis*. (*Curiyu*. Azara trav. Vol. I. p. 226.) Spotted and variegated, of black and yellowish white.

It measures over 10 feet, and is of the size of the leg; it lives in the lakes and rivers of Paraguay, north of the 31st degree of latitude. It goes sometimes on land (and shrubs), but moves heavily thereon; it has a dreadful aspect, but does not bite; it lives on fishes, young otters, apereas and copibaras.

3. The Water-Snake of Lake Erie has been seen again, and described to be of a copper colour, with bright eyes, and sixty feet long. It is added, that at a short distance balls had no effect on him; but it is omitted to mention whether it was owing to having hard scales, (in which case it might be a real snake of the genus *Enhydridis* or *Pelamis*) or to the inexterity of the marksman.

4. Mr. W. Lee has brought to notice another Sea-Snake, seen by him many years ago, near Cape Breton and Newfoundland, which was over 200 feet long, with the back of a dark green; it stood on the water in flexuous hillocks, and went through it with impetuous noise. This appears to be the largest on record, and might well be called *Pelamis monstruosus*; but if there are other species of equal size, it must be called then *Pelamis chloronotis*, or green-back *Pelamis*.

5. Dr. Samuel Mitchill has exhibited to the Lyceum of Natural History, at the sitting of the 15th September, the specimen of a species of Sea-Snake from his museum, sent him some years ago from Guadeloupe, by Mr. Ricord de Mariana, which appears to be another new species, belonging to the genus *Enhydridis*, to which the name of *Enhydridis annularis* may be given: we shall add its definition and description.

*Enhydridis annularis*. Ringed *Enhydridis*—whitish, ringed with black, rings broader on the back, which is cinereous and rather angular in the middle; tail broad, short, obtuse, with 70 pairs of scales underneath, more than 200 pairs of abdominal scales.

This animal is about 18 inches long, covered with smooth and roundish scales above, the head is depressed, obtuse, small,



covered with similar scales, and nearly black, the lips are white; a white half ring sets on the nape of the neck, and extends on each side over the eyes; a black line connects the eyes with the nostrils; an oblong white band lays below the head, longitudinally; the nostrils are round, the mouth is small and with a few small teeth; the body is cylindrical, but the back is slightly carinated towards its centre, and of an ash colour; the black rings are narrow underneath. The tail is only two inches long, very compressed; the extremity is broader, obtuse, tipped with white, and has a slight lateral angle on each side, or a protuding longitudinal nerve; a similar appearance is perceptible on the upper and lower edges, which appear to be thickened; the whole tail is covered with large scales of a transverse and broad shape.

This snake is found in the West Indies, in the sea, particularly on the shores of the Island of Guadaloupe.

6. A fabulous account of a great Water-Snake that, according to the Indian tradition, dwelt in ancient times in a lake near Philadelphia, may be seen in Dr. Barton's Medical and Physical Journal, Vol. 2, p. 163. As other Indian traditions, relating to the mammoth, the megalonx, &c. it may be partly founded on truth.

7. The great Sea-Snake has been seen again towards the middle of September, in the bay of Massachusetts, and three yellow collars observed on its neck, which has led some to believe it might be another individual and species; but this circumstance might have been overlooked before: it is not stated whether it had streaks of a lighter hue on the body, as the first was represented to have by some witnesses. It is therefore likely that the two characters of "streaks of a lighter hue on the body, and three yellow collars on the neck," may be added to its description. The collars are described as about 2 inches broad and 1 foot apart.

3. Dr. Mitchell informs me that General Hawkins has written a Memoir on the Sea-Serpents of Massachusetts, which he has sent, with a drawing to Sir Joseph Banks; it is a paper of some length, and much interest, as it relates facts and all the circumstances attending the appearance and natural history of those huge animals, taken upon the oaths of eye-witnesses. He attempts to prove, with much probability, that several individuals have been seen, and two at least, if not three species; one with three collars, another without any, and a smaller one,

5. *Extracts from the Journal of Mr. Charles Le Raye, relating to some new Quadrupeds of the Missouri Region, with Notes by C. S. R.*

A concise and interesting *Topographical Description of the state of Ohio, Indiana Territory and Louisiana, &c.* was published at Boston in 1812, in a small 12mo. volume, by an anonymous writer, styling himself a late Officer of the U.S. Army. To this work, an account of the Indian tribes East and West of the Mississippi, is added; and likewise, the Journal of Mr. Le Raye while a captive with the Sioux nation, on the waters of the Missouri. This Journal occupies from page 158 to 204, and is replete with useful and valuable geographical information and natural observations.

Mr. Charles Le Raye, who appears to have been a Canadian trader, and an intelligent man, was going, in 1801, to trade with the Osage nation, when, on the 23d of October, he was made a prisoner and plundered, by a party of Sioux or Nadowessies, who were then at war with the Osages. He remained their captive until the 26th April, 1815, and during that period visited many nations on both sides of the Missouri, such as the Ricaras, Mandans, Minetarrees, and the Crow, the Flat-head and Snake Indians. He was allowed to accompany a hunting party of Minetarrees (or Menitures or Gros-ventres) to the plain of the Yellow Stone river, and the upper plains of the Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains. Those excursions enabled him to observe many of the new and rare Quadrupeds of those regions, and he appears to have been the first observer, who has noticed them with accuracy, and whose observations have been communicated to the public: Since such observations of Captains Lewis and Clarke, as relate to those parts, were only made between 1804 and 1806, and not published until 1814.

Those circumstances will render Mr. Le Raye's observations particularly interesting. It is from intelligent travellers that naturalists derive their most correct and accurate materials: I consider those furnished by Mr. Le Raye as highly valuable, mostly new, and entitled to priority; wherefore they claim the attention of all those who shall feel any share of interest in the study of the animals of North America: and I have been induced to collect them together and illustrate them by appropriate notes or comments, hoping thereby to render them of more easy access and utility.

I. Page 165.—"During our stay, the

Indians killed a deer, which is called the long tailed deer. It was longer than the red deer, of a darker colour, and with a white belly. Its horns are short, small, and somewhat flat; its tail nearly eighteen inches long. They are said to be plenty in those plains." The plains of the Kansas river.

*Note.* This concise description is sufficiently accurate to enable us to ascertain that it belongs to a new species of deer, unknown east of the Mississippi, to which I shall give the name of *Corvus macrourus*, which means long tailed deer; it may be characterized as follows—horns somewhat depressed, shorter than the head, body brownish above, white below, tail elongated.

2. Page 163.—"An animal is found in these plains (on the Sioux river, north of the Missouri) called the Prairie chien, or meadow dog. It is smaller than the gray fox, and formed much like the dog. Its ears are pointed and stand erect, and the whole head very much resembles the dog. Its tail is long, slim, and of a dun colour. It digs holes and burrows in a light loamy soil, and in the same holes a small speckled snake takes shelter, which the Indians call the dog's guard. The Indians have many superstitious notions respecting these dogs. The Ayoo-wars or *Nez percés* nation, have a tradition that the human race sprang from this dog and the beaver. All other nations hold them in great veneration."

*Note.* A very imperfect description of this new species of fox, which I shall name *Canis chlorops*, (green eyed fox, or meadow fox) as it is probably the same species better described in Lewis and Clarke's travels, vol. i. p. 207. Its definition, drawn from both accounts, may be—tail elongated, strait and dun colour, ears long and pointed, eyes green, fur pale reddish brown.

3. Page 163.—"A kind of deer is frequently killed here, (on the Sioux river) called mule deer. It is smaller and of a darker colour than the red deer, having large branched horns. The ears are very large, the tail about five inches long with short dark hair, and at the end a tuft composed of long black hair."

*Note.* This short account is however characteristic; it belongs to my *Cervus hemionus* (mule deer) a new species, akin to the *Cervus melanurus*, or black tail deer. Its description will be—horns very branched, longer than the head, ears elongated, body of a reddish brown, tail brown with a black tuft at the end.

4. Page 169.—"A species of the badger, called prarrow, inhabits these plains, (those of the Sioux river.) Its head much resembles the dog; legs short and very thick in proportion to its body, armed with long, sharp claws, well adapted to digging. The size of the body somewhat exceeds the ground hog; hair of a dark brown colour, and tail visibly resembling that of a ground hog. It burrows and hedges in the ground."

*Note.* By this notice, the animal might be a marmot or *Arctomys* instead of a badger, but as it is called such by Le Raye, I will consider it as a new species of badger, which may be named and characterized as follows—*Melosium pratense* (meadow badger,) entirely of a dark brown, tail bushy, long claws.

5. Page 167.—"Here, (on the Yellow Stone river) we killed several Rocky Mountain sheep. The male, or mountain ram, is considerably larger than the female, and has much longer horns. The horns of the male which we killed, measured three feet in length, and five inches diameter, at his head. This animal is taller than a deer, and has a larger body. It is covered with soft hair of a dun colour, gradually becoming of a lighter colour towards the belly, which is entirely white. Its horns are shaped, in many respects, like the horns of rams, or the common sheep, bending backwards, but have many rough knots. Its tail resembles that of the red deer. The legs and feet resemble the sheep, but the hoofs somewhat longer. It is swift, and climbs the clefts of rocks with so much agility and ease, that no other animal can follow it, and by this means it escapes the wolves. Its flesh is esteemed equal to that of the deer." A figure of this animal is annexed.

*Note.* This species of sheep has been well described by Geoffroy in the annals of the Museum of Paris, vol. 2, page 360, and Desmarests has given to it the name of *Ovis cervina* in the new Dictionary of Natural History, vol. 24, page 5, 1614. Yet some American Naturalists persist in the wrong belief that it is the same animal as the argali of Siberia, or *Ovis ammon*. It has been well distinguished by being denominated an animal with the body of a deer, and the head of a ram. It is called big-horn by some other travellers.

6. Page 139.—"We only hunted the buffalo, mountain sheep and *Cabree*. A party was sent to gain the summit of a ridge, so as to pass over the other side,



while the rest of us crawled up, surrounding them on every side, excepting towards the river. As soon as the signal was given, by those who had ascended and gained the opposite side, we all raised a sudden yell, and sprang out of the grass, and the affrighted animals instantly fled from us, pitched over the precipice, and were dashed against the stones at the bottom, where we killed sixty-one. Some of them fell nearly two hundred feet; but some of them which were near the bottom made their escape. It took us several days to dress and cure the meat, which is cut in thin slices, and dried in the sun or by a slow fire." With a figure of the Cabree or Missouri antelope.

*Note.* The Cabree is not described, but is figured, and is said in another part of the work, page 118, to inhabit also the country of the Osage. It appears that several animals of the antelope tribe, or allied thereto, are found in the western parts of North America, four of which I have already ascertained, including this.

1. The *Mazama ovina*, Raf. (or *Ovis montana* of Ord. 1st number of the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia) which belongs to an extensive new genus of animals of the western continent, where it is the substitute of the antelope tribe of the eastern continent, the *M. pita*, Raf. *M. bira*, Raf. *M. pudu*, Raf. (*Ovis pudu* Gmelin,) &c. belonging to it, and probably many more species. 2. The *Mazama caprina*, Raf. or *Pudu* of North America, of Blainville. 3. The *Cervus bifurcatus*, Raf. (or *Antelope bifurcata*, of Smith,) which is a real species of buck, since it has divided horns. 4. The *Strepticerus eriphos*, or the Cabree of Leraie, and ibex, or antelope of some other travellers, which by the figure appears to possess the following characters; horns compressed, double the length of the head, tail long and bushy.—My genus *Strepticerus* includes the species of goats and antelopes with spiral horns.

7. Page 189.—"We killed a wild cat (near the Yellow Stone river) which resembled the domestic cat, and was about the same size. It was of a sallow colour, and had a tail nearly of the length of the body. This little animal is very fierce, and often kills Cabree and sheep by jumping on their neck, and eating away the sinews and arteries until they fall, and then sucks the blood."

*Note.* This short notice refers probably to a new species of cat, very similar to the cat seen by captain Lewis, but not killed, (see Travels, page 266,) which I call *Felis fossor*, and likewise to the

*Felis concolor*. This species I shall call *Felis misax*, and characterize thus:—Tail nearly as long as the body, which is entirely sallow and unspotted.

8. Page 190.—"One of the Indians killed (near the Yellow Stone river) a beautiful wild cat, about one half larger than the house cat. Its fur was long and exceedingly fine, covered with black and white spots on a bright yellow ground. Its belly was pale yellow, and its tail about two inches long. It is the richest looking skin I ever saw."

*Note.* All the wild cats with short tails and only three grinders on each side of each jaw, form the genus *Lynx*: This beautiful genus, of which only four have been recorded, has been increased by me to nearly fifteen, in a monography of it, several of which belong to North America, and among them Leraie's species shall be distinguished as follows: *Lynx aureus*—Bright yellow with black and white spots, belly pale yellow unspotted, tail and ears without tufts.

9. The other Quadrupeds seen by Leraie, but not described, are the following, which are mostly met between the Sioux country and the Rocky mountains.

*Leraie.* *Notes.*  
Beaver, Castor Tiber, L.  
Otter, Lutrix Americana, Raf.  
Ermine, Mustela erminea, L.  
Marten, ——— maria? L.  
Spotted wild cat, Felis pardalis? L.  
Buffalo, Taurus crinitus, Raf.  
Elk, Cervus coronatus? Geoffroy.  
Deer, ——— virginianus, L.  
Grizzly, or white bear, Ursus ferox, Raf.  
Black Bear, ——— niger, Raf.  
White rabbit, Lepus variabilis, L.  
Lynx, Lynx rufus? Raf.  
Mountain cat, ——— montanus? Raf.  
Fox, Canis virginianus? L.

#### BOTANY.

6. *Neogenium Siculum*, or Descriptions of four new genera of Dicotyle Sicilian Plants.

They are extracted from my Fragments of a *Flora Sicula* which I wrote from memory in January, 1816, about two months after my shipwreck. I believe all the characters stated are correct; the plants belonging to those genera having all been observed in the spring of 1815, were freshly impressed on my memory. I therefore consider that should, hereafter, any slight inaccuracies be detected in my descriptions, they will not be material, nor invalidate the establishment, characters and classifica-

tion of those genera. They are all Dicotyles.

I. Genus. *ADOCETON*. Calyx five leaved, sepals unequal, carinated with hooded tops and scarious edges. Corolla five-petalled, petals hypogyne, persistent, equal, flat and entire. Five stamens hypogyne, alternate with the petals, and equal, filaments filiform, anthers rounded. Ovary central, nearly trigone, one style, one stigma capitated and trilobated capsul, one-celled, trivalve, three or six central seeds.—Small annual herbs with knobby and cylindrical dihotomous stems, leaves opposite, smooth, entire, with short petiols, and scarious stipules, flower terminal, congested, nearly corymbose, bracteolated.

*Observations.* *Adoceton* was one of the ancient Greek names for some species of the genus *Illecebrum*, to which this genus is nearly related in habit, and even in diagnosis; but it differs widely by having a corolla, and a capsul neither five-valved nor one-seeded. In my natural classification of vegetables, it belongs to the first class *Eltrogynia*, seventh order *Isandria*, and family *Dionidia*, together with the genera *Ortegia*, *Hagea*, *Dionea*, &c. the former of which differs by having only three stamens, and no corolla; the second by having emarginated petals, an equal calyx, entire stigma, and a many-seeded capsul, and the last by being decandrous, &c.

1. Sp. *Adoceton Saxatile*. Upright stems, leaves oval, acute, glaucous and thin, petals oblong, obtuse, longer than the calyx, capsul six-seeded.—*Obs.* I found this species, as well as the following, on a herborisation, a few miles north of Palermo, in Sicily, towards the end of April, 1815, in company with my friend, Will. Swainson, Esq. an English botanist and zoologist. He collected specimens as well as I, and I sent some of mine (both of this species and the next,) to Dr. Romer, of Zurich; therefore I have less to regret the loss of the remainder. It grew among stones and rocks on the west side of *Monte Gallo*; it had the appearance of an *Arenaria*; the flowers only expand in the heat of the day: the stems rose from one to three inches—the petals were white. I believe it is figured in the *Panphyton Siculum* of Cupani, as well as the following species, under the name of *Asine*.

2. Sp. *Adoceton maritimum*. Pro-cumbent stems; leaves ovate, obtuse, thick and pubescent, petals lanceolated, acute, shorter than the calyx, capsul three-seeded.—*Obs.* This was found the same day with the foregoing; it grew in great

abundance on the sea-shore, on the sandy beach of *Mondello*, between *Monte Gallo* and *Monte Petlegrino*, spreading on a flat surface of three to eight inches diameter; the whole plant was of a remarkable reddish colour, and had the habit of a polycarpon: the petals were very small and flesh-coloured. Mr. *Bivona*, a botanist of Palermo, to whom I communicated the plant, thought it might be the *Illecebrum alsinefolium* of Scopoli, vide Persoon Sin. pl. 1. p. 261; but not having been able to consult Scopoli's description and figure, I am at a loss to decide; I am, however, perfectly conscious it belongs to the genus *Adoceton*, rather than the genus *Illecebrum*.

II. Genus. *PHEDIMUS*. Calyx five-parted, sepals unequal, longer than the petals; five equal petals, 10 stamens, five ovaries, the remainder as in *Sedum*—habit of *Sedum*, leaves and flowers sessile, annual plants.

*Obs.* This genus was already enumerated by me, in my *Analysis of Nature*, p. 174, as belonging to the first natural class *Eltrogynia*, second order *Perimesia*, family *Sarcophyllia*, and sub-family *Diplogynia*. It differs from the genus *Sedum* by the striking and peculiar irregularity of the calyx, which is not found in any other genus of this family, besides the less important character of having petals shorter than the calyx. The name of *Phedimus* is mythological.

1. Sp. *Phedimus uniflorus*. (*Sedum uniflorum*, Raf. ear. N. G. Sp. An. Pl. Sic. p. 75. Sp. 184, tab. 13, fig. 2.) Stem erect, simple, uniflorous, leaves opposite, obovate, obtuse, entire; flower sessile, sepals obovate, obtuse; petals lanceolated, acute; capsuls erect.—*Obs.* I described and figured, ever since 1810, this plant, as a new *Sedum*, overlooking then the irregularity of the calyx, as a generic character; but having since found another species, with the same peculiarity, I conceived they ought to form a distinct group.

2. Sp. *Phedimus stellatus* (*Sedum stellatum* of Desfont. flora atlant, and some other authors.) Stem diffuse, branched, multiflorous; leaves scattered, obovate, spatulated, acute, and serrated; flowers in spikes, one-sided; bracteas lanceolate, acute:—sepals cylindrical, acute; petals lanceolated, acute; capsuls spreading, stellated.—*Obs.* This plant grows near Palermo, and in many other parts of Sicily, in rocky and stony soils: it blossoms in June and July; the petals are reddish white. It appears that many species have been confused under the name of *Sedum*



*stellatum*, by Linnæus, and other authors—several being figured in Bauhin, &c. The Sicilian species is probably identical with that of Barbary, and of Italy. Whether the *Sedum stellatum* of the remainder of Europe (there are at least two species; one with white flowers, and another with yellow flowers,) is a real *Sedum* or a *Phedimus*, must be inquired into by European botanists; and if it is a *Phedimus*, its comparative and distinct characters must be ascertained.

III. Genus. *PTERNIX*. Perianthe oval, imbricated; lepid's fleshy at the base, macronate, and spinescent. Phoranthus hairy. Calyx downy; down simple ciliated. Corolla elongated; limbus tubular bilabiated; upper or outside lip four-cleft; lower or inside lip entire, linear, and acute; all the five divisions linear and equal. Five stamens monadelphous and synantherous; stigma filiform, entire, articulated with the style—habit of the genus *Carduus*, leaves alternate, amplexicaule, few terminal, and large flowers.

*Obs.* The name of *Pternix* was one of the Greek names of the *Cynara* or *Artichoke*, to which genus this is nearly related, belonging to the same family: *Carduacea*, first sub-order; *Cynarea*, of the fourth order; *Flosculia*, in the third natural class *Endogynia*, and having the same peculiar characters in the Corolla and Anthodium; but it differs therefrom by the connexion of the filaments, and the ciliated down.

1. Sp. *Pternix cynaroides*. Stems with some uniflore branches; leaves amplexicaule, oval, sinuated, undulated, smooth toothed and spinescent, veined above, glaucous underneath: lepid's oval, mucrone longer, canaliculated, divaricated and thorny.—*Obs.* This perennial plant grows on some mountains of Sicily, and particularly near Palermo, on *Mount San Ciro* and *Mount Griffone*; the stem rises from two to three feet, and branches only at the top; it blossoms in May; the flowers are rather larger than in any species of *Carduus*; the corollas are purple. I think I recollect that it is figured in the *Panphyton Siculum* of Cupani.

IV. Genus. *VETRIX*. Diccious, ammentaceous, flowers lepigonal; male flowers with one stamen; female flowers with sessile ovary, one style, two stigmas; remainder as in *Salix*, L.—habit of *Salix*, leaves sometimes opposite.

*Obs.* The genus *Salix* of Linnæus is now increased to nearly 200 species, and many more have as yet been unnoticed or undiscovered in North America, Siberia, Tartary, China, &c. among which some

are found with 1, 2, 3, 4, or more free stamens, others with connected stamens, some with a pedunculated or sessile ovary, others with a style or without any. In this situation it is highly proper and necessary for the better knowledge of the species and the improvement of the science, to consider those species as forming an extensive natural group or sub-family (*Salicia*) in the family *Amentacea*, which belongs to the fourth natural order *Axanthia*, in the first class *Ettrogynia*. I therefore had already (since 1814,) divided the genus *Salix* into about ten genera, of which the *Vetrix* was one; that name being one of the ancient Latin names for some species of it. I had left the name of *Salix* to the majority of the species, having two free stamens, a sessile ovary, and a style. My other genera were,

*Disynia*. With 2 connected or monadelphous stamens.

*Vimen*. With 2 free stamens, a pedunculated ovary.

*Orsodix*. 2 free stamens, a sessile ovary, no style.

*Diplopa*. 3 free stamens, a pedunculated ovary, a style.

*Melanix*. 4 or many free stamens, a pedunculated ovary.

*Americ*. 4 or many free stamens, a sessile ovary.

*Opodix*. 3 free stamens, a pedunculated ovary, no style.

*Chalebus*. 3 free stamens, a sessile ovary.

I shall give hereafter a general arrangement of all the species, and particularly of the American species.

1. Sp. *Vetrix Sicula*. Shrubby, all the leaves opposite, somewhat petiolate, oblong-cuneate, acute, entire, smooth and pale underneath, catkins opposed, stigma thick.—*Obs.* This shrub rises from six to ten feet; it grows in many parts of Sicily, near Palermo, Catania, &c. on the banks of rivers: it blossoms in April, and the leaves appear nearly at the same time; the branches are opposite and viminal. It differs from the *Vetrix helix* (*Salix helix*, L.) and nearly all the other species of *Vetrix*, by its entire, oblong leaves, &c. It bears the vulgar name of *Udda* with some other species of Sicilian willows.

#### 7. Description of seven new Species of Sicilian Plants.

These plants are also extracted from my fragments of a *Flora Sicula*, or Sicilian flora: they are all dicotyle, except the *Orchis hyemalis*.

1. *Ruta fimbriata*. Stem shrubby, leaves decomposed, thick, folioles unequal, oblong, obtuse crenulated, glandu-

lar, the odd one longer, petals lacerated-fimbriated, capsuls warty.—Obs. It has great affinity with the *Ruta chalepensis*, L. but it differs by the shape and crenulation of the folioles, besides the characters of the petals and capsuls. It grows on the mountains of Sicily among rocks; it rises three or four feet, blossoms in May and June, and has a powerful fetid rutaceous smell, which however is relished by the women of Sicily, who cultivate the plant in gardens and pots, under the name of *Arrula*. I found it wild in the neighbourhood of Palermo on *Mt. Pellegrino*, *Mt. Gallo*, and *Mt. Moarda*; all the flowers are octandrous and tetrapetal, except the first unfolded, which is decandrous, and pentapetal.

2. *Sp. Euphorbia montana*. Stem simple, leaves scattered, sessile, oboval, acute, serrulated; involucre consimilar, umbel five branched dichotomous, involucre ovate-rounded acute: perianth four-cleft, sepals round entire, capsul warty.—Obs. It is a small annual plant, two or three inches high. I found it on the summits of the highest mountains, near Palermo, *Mt. Moerda*, *Mt. Fico* and *Mt. Mezzagni*; it blossoms in March and April. It differs from the *E. peplus* by the shape of involucre, perianth, &c. the sepals of the perianth being lunular in *E. peplus*, they are yellow in both species.

3. *Sp. Orobanché fragrans*. Stem thick, leaves scaly oval acuminate; spike thick, bractees lanceolate acute longer than the calyx, corolla swelled, four-cleft, divisions nearly equal, undulated obtuse, stigma jutting.—Obs. The flowers are of the size of *O. caryophyllea*, to which this species is nearly related; but instead of being white, they are of a pale and livid flesh-colour, their smell is also different, being peculiarly sweet and fragrant, but not like pink. It grows on rocky grounds, on the mountains near Palermo, on *M. Pellegrino* and *M. Caputo*, generally attached to the roots of the *Psoralea bituminosa*, while the *O. caryophyllea* grows exclusively (in Sicily at least) on those of the *Faba vulgaris*. It blossoms in April, and rises a foot at utmost. Annual.

4. *Sp. Orobanché obtusata*. Stem simple elongated, leaves ovate obtuse concave pubescent, spike slender, bractees lanceolate obtuse, corolla tubular four-cleft, divisions nearly equal, obtuse entire, stamens and style enclosed.—Obs. It is a very distinct species, growing over a foot high, near Palermo, on the *M. Caputo* and *M. Griffone*; it blossoms in May, the flowers are inodorous, of a dirty or

sallow white, not large, and rather thinly scattered on the spike. Annual.

5. *Sp. Xylosteon siculum*. Stem upright, and shrubby; leaves ovate or nearly cordate, entire, hairy nearly acute petiolate, the upper ones nearly sessile; pedicels horizontal, very short verticillated naked spiked, berries distinct, round and red.—Obs. It belongs to the genus *Xylosteon* of Tournefort and Jussieu (*Loniceria* L.); it differs from the *X. canescens* by not having a twining stem, &c. from *X. dumetorum* by being destitute of bractees and the pedicels not being vertical, &c. It is a small shrub, rising 3 or 4 feet, which grows in many parts of the interior of Sicily, in mountainous fields near Traina, Nicosia, Gangi, &c. It blossoms in May.

6. *Sp. Orchis hyemalis*. Roots palmated, leaves oblong; Spike loose 4—8 flowered, bractees longer than the ovary, spur short obtuse, labellum trilobed, the middle lobe larger rounded entire.—Obs. The *O. cruenta* bears much similarity to this species, but it differs from it by its labellum not trilobed, but cordate and crenulated, &c. This species grows near Palermo at the foot of *M. Griffone* and *M. Grazia*; it blossoms in February, the flowers are large and purplish; this colour extends sometimes to the bractees and stem: it is figured in the *Panphyllon Siculum* of Cupani.

7. *Sp. Herniaria nebrodensis*. Entirely smooth, undershrubby; stems procumbent branched diffuse, leaves opposite petiolate elliptic nearly obtuse, flowers in alternate glomerules, sessile few-flowered.—Obs. This species grows on the summit of the *Mt. Madonie*, (formerly *Nebrodes*), it blossoms in July, and forms a small shrubby plant of only a few inches extent, but forming by their reunion a thick turf. It appears to be intermediary between the *H. glabra* and the *H. alpina*.

8. *Florula of the White Mountain of New-Hampshire*.

This *Florula* is extracted, from a paper published in the *New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery* for October, 1816, by Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, under the title of *Some account of the White Mountains of New-Hampshire*, and including the journal of an excursion on those mountains by Dr. Bigelow, in July, 1816. The author has annexed to it a catalogue of the plants he found in the alpine or upper region of the mountains, and of those found there by Mr. Boot in another excursion in August, 1816; he has also noticed a few of the most strik-



ing species found in the lower regions. As the White mountains appear to be the highest summits in the Atlantic states, it was highly interesting to notice their natural productions. Dr. Bigelow found their total height to be 6225 feet above the level of the sea, which he divides into three regions, &c.

1. The woody region rising up to 4000 feet above the level of the sea. 2. The region of dwarf evergreens rising from 4000 to about 5000 feet, and, 3. The alpine region rising from 5000 to 6225 feet.

Although these mountains had often been visited before by botanists, and particularly by Mr. Peck and Cutler, no catalogue of any consequence had been published of the plants growing on them, until Dr. Bigelow's first attempt, in which he has noticed nearly 70 species, among which 6 are new, and 3 undetermined; but several other species omitted in his catalogue, are mentioned in the Flora of Michaux and Pursh, and by diligent researches and repeated visits many more will probably be detected. It will be at any time very acceptable to see some botanist, living in their neighbourhood, attempt and execute a complete investigation of their Flora, which is probably the nucleus of Botany of the New England states.

#### I. Plants of the Woody Region.

*Betula lenta*  
 — *lutea*  
 — *papyracea*  
*Gualtheria hispidula*  
*Rhodora canadensis*  
*Oxalis acetosella*  
*Viburnum lantanoides*  
*Sorbus americana*  
*Cornus canadensis*  
*Acer saccharinum*  
 — *rubrum*  
 — *montanum*  
 — *striatum*  
*Pinus balsamea*  
 — *canadensis*  
 — *alba*  
 — *nigra*  
 — *strobis*  
*Dracena borealis*, Ait.  
 &c. &c. &c.

#### II. Plants of the Region of dwarf Evergreens.

*Pinus balsamea* v. *nana*  
 — *nigra* v. *nana*  
*Cornus canadensis*  
*Houstonia cerulea*.

#### III. Plants of the Alpine Region.

N. B.—J. means found in blossom in July by Dr. Bigelow, and A. in August by Mr. Boott.

*Aira Melicoides*, Mx. A.  
*Arenaria glabra*, Mx. A.  
*Azalea lapponica*, J.  
 — *procumbens*, J.  
*Bartsia pallida*, A.  
*Betula lutea*, Mx. v. *nana*  
*Campanula rotundifolia*, J.  
*Carex curta* Wild. A.  
 — *cespitosa*, J. A.  
*Coptis trifolia* Salisb, J.  
*Cornus canadensis*, J.  
*Diapensia lapponica*, J. A.  
*\*Lycopodium lucidulum*, Mx.  
*Menziesia*----indet.  
 — *cerulea* Swartz, J.  
 (Erica Wild.)  
*Oxycoccus vulgaris*, Pers. J. A.  
*Pinus nigra* var *nana*,  
 — *balsamea* v. *nana*,  
*Poa*----indet.  
*Polygonum viviparum* Wild. A.  
*Potentilla tridentata*, Ait. J.  
*Epilobium alpinum*, A.  
*Empetrum nigrum*, A.  
*Geum peckii*, Pursh, J. A.  
*Houstonia cerulea*, J.  
*Juncus spicatus*, A.  
 — *melanocarpus*, Mx. J.  
*Kalmia glauca*, J.  
*Ledum latifolium*, Ait. J.  
*Lichen velleus*,  
 — *rangiferinus*,  
 — *pyxidatus*,  
 — *cocciferus*,  
 — *islandicus*,  
 — *cornutus*, &c. &c.  
*Rubus saxatilis*, A.  
*Salix repens* Wild. J.  
 — . . . . .indet.  
*Spiraea alba* Erh. A.  
*Solidago multiradiata*, Ait. A.  
*Sorbus americana* v. *nana*,  
*Vaccinium tenellum*, A.  
*Veratrum viride* ? J.

#### IV. New Genera and Species.

N. B. Dr. Bigelow has shortly noticed 6 new species, all found on the Alpine region, but some of which must even be considered as new genera, as it will appear by their description.

1. *Aplostemon bracteatum*. Raf. Chaff. cylindrical one spiked; spike ovate acute, surrounded by bracteas. A.

*Scirpus bracteatus*, Bigelow. Culm tereti monostachys, spica ovata acuta bracteis involucreta; flosculis monandris.

Obs. This plant belongs to my genus. *Aplostemon*, containing all the species of *Scirpus* with one stamen; it differs materially from the *Aplostemon triquetrum*.

\* This Plant grew the last on the highest ridge.

(*Scirpus monander*, Rottbol) which has a three sided chaff and a long triphyllous involucre. Raf.

2. *Bigelowia montana*. Raf. Stem angular; leaves oblong, acute enerved; peduncles solitary elongated. A.

*Arenaria seu Stellaria (anonyma)* Bigelow—Caule anguloso, foliis oblongis acutis enervibus, pedunculis solitaris elongatis, floribus apetalis.

Obs. Dr. Bigelow is doubtful of the genus of this plant, and has not even named it. It cannot be an *Arenaria*, whose character is to have entire petals, nor a *Stellaria*, which must have bifid petals; it must therefore constitute a peculiar genus in the natural family *Alsinea*, intermediate between the genera *Pharnaceum*, *Ballarion* and *Arenaria*, whose characters will be: Cal. 5 phyllous, no petals, 10 stamens, 3 styles, capsule unilocular, and which is dedicated to Dr. Bigelow, author of the *Florula Bostoniensis*, &c. Raf.

3. *Dimesia monticola*. Raf. Exterior valve of the interior glume awned on the back in the lateral male flowers. J.

*Holcus monticola*. Bigelow. Glumis trifloris, hemaphrodito intermedio dianthro, maculis lateralibus triandris, valvula exteriore dorso aristato.

Obs. This plant, together with the

*Holcus fragrans* of Mx. and Pursh, (*Dimesia fragrans*,) constitutes a new genus, totally different from *Holcus*, and belonging to the natural family *TRIMEIA* in the natural order *ACHIROPIA* or the grasses. Its character will be, exterior glume bivalve triflore, interior glume bivalve, two lateral male flowers with 3 stamens, the middle one hermaphrodite and with 2 stamens. Raf.

4. *Melica triflora*. Bigelow. Hairy, panicle compact exterior glumes triflore, interior glumes awned, A—Villosa panicula coarctata, glumes trifloris, corpusculo accessorio, flosculis aristatis.

Obs. This species must form with the *Melica aspera*, of Desfontaines, a subgenus distinguished by its triflore glumes, and which I shall name *Trianthusa*. Raf.

5. *Scirpus obtusus*. Bigelow. Chaff cylindrical and spiked, naked; spike lanceolate, scales thick and obtuse at the top, J—Culmo tereti, mido, monostachyo, spica lanceolata, squamis apice carnosius obtusis. Big.

6. *Vaccinium gualtheroides*. Bigelow. Procumbent, leaves obovate entire, flowers nearly solitary, berries oblong, style persistent. J—Prostratum, foliis obovatis integris, floribus subsolitaris, baccis oblongis stylo coronatis. Big.

C. S. R.

## ART. 6. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE OF GYPSUM AS A MANURE ON THE SEA COAST.

THE general introduction of gypsum as a manure, throughout the well cultivated districts of the U. States, has been of the utmost importance to the Agriculture of the country. Its use, however, has been limited to the interior, or at least now within 40 or 50 miles from the sea board. Its failure to produce fertility, within a saline atmosphere, has been accounted for upon the principles of chemical affinity. (Trans. Agricultural Society, N. Y. Vol. I.) Plaster of paris, called also gypsum, is sulphuric acid in combination with lime, forming the chemical union, making sulphate of lime. The sea salt contained in the atmosphere is muriatic acid in union with soda, forming muriate of soda. When these two ingredients come together in solution, the sulphate of lime or gypsum is converted into muriate of lime by the muriatic acid of the sea salt. As the action which takes place in this case must be that of a double elective attraction, the sea-salt is also

changed and becomes glauber salt or sulphate of soda, by assuming the sulphuric acid of the gypsum. Such have been the facts, and this the manner of accounting for them.

The following method of applying gypsum on the sea coast, makes up for the unsuccessful experiments heretofore performed with it as a manure; and if future practice should corroborate the present statement, it would leave a doubt of the correctness of the theory which accounts for the preceding results in failing to produce fertilizing effects. As the air, rain, and dew have the same saline impregnation within a sea atmosphere, the same chemical changes should take place in whatever way the plaster is applied to produce fertility. The following notice was taken from a New-York daily paper of August, 1812. (The Public Advertiser.)

"A gentleman of respectability and intelligence, of Long-Island, lately communicated that the following process is rapidly prevailing in his neighbourhood, and in many parts of New Jersey. When the



Indian corn (maize) has fairly silked; and the farina on the blossom is matured, dust a small portion of ground plaister on the tufts of silk. There ought to be no wind, and perhaps the advantage would be greater if applied while the dew was on in the morning. The gentleman stated that whenever this had been practised the cobs were crowded with grains to the very extremity. He likewise observed that advantage had also been obtained by dusting the blossoms of potatoes. Perhaps the same process would be advantageous on the blows of melons, cucumbers, squashes, pumpions, and even peas and beans."

I am apprehensive of some mistake in this matter, as nothing has come to my knowledge on the subject since cutting out the above paragraph from the newspaper, in 1812; but if the fact should be so, it is of some moment to agriculture and the sciences to diffuse the information; and it is with a view of soliciting a knowledge of what has been done by those who have made experiments, that I have offered these observations on the subject. If gypsum fails of fertilizing the earth on the sea coast, from chemical changes with sea salt, the same effect must take place when it is sprinkled on the blossom or mingled with the dew; for it is well known that dew contains much earthy and saline particles in solution, and is generally more impure than rain; and from experiments which I have made on rain-water, it appears impregnated with salt, and other impurities, at all seasons of the year, in and about New-York. Hence, if gypsum will fertilize, as above applied in a sea atmosphere, chemists should know it—and this information is to be derived from practical farmers.

SAMUEL AKERLY.

*Further evidence to prove the existence of the Kraken, in the ocean, and tending to show that this huge creature is a species of Sepia or Squid. Being three several communications of facts, made to Dr. Mitchill, by William Lee, Esq. Capt. Riley, and Capt. Neville, in September, 1817, communicated by Dr. Mitchill. (See our Magazine for JUNE, p. 124, for Capt. Fanning's Narrative.)*

Copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Mitchill, by our late Consul at Bordeaux, now in the treasury department, Wm. Lee, Esq.

"Washington, Sept. 2, 1817.

"My dear sir,

The description given in our newspapers of a Sea-serpent, lately seen for

several days in and about Cape Ann harbour, has brought to my recollection one of this species.

"On a passage I made from Quebec, in 1787, in a schooner of about eighty tons burden, while standing in for the Gut of Canso, the island of Cape Breton being about four leagues distant, one of the crew cried out, 'A shoal a-head!'—The helm was instantly put down to tack ship, when to our great astonishment, this shoal, as we thought it to be, moved off, and as it passed athwart the bow of our vessel, we discovered it to be an enormous Sea-serpent, four times as long as the schooner. Its back was of a dark green colour, forming above the water a number of little hillocks, resembling a chain of hogshheads. I was then but a lad, and being much terrified, ran below until the monster was at some distance from us. I did not see his head distinctly; but those who did, after I had hid myself in the cabin, said it was as large as the small boat of the schooner. I recollect the tremendous ripple and noise he made in the water, as he went off from us, which I compared at the time to that occasioned by the launching of a ship.

"My venerable friend, Mr. ———, of your city, was a passenger with me at the time. He will corroborate this statement, and probably furnish you with a better description of this monster; for I well recollect his taking his stand at the bow of the vessel, with great courage, to examine it, while the other passengers were intent only on their own safety.

"At Halifax, and on my return to Boston, when frequently describing this monster, I was laughed at so immoderately that I found it necessary to remain silent on the subject, to escape the imputation of using a traveller's privilege of dealing in the marvellous."

On the evening of September 9, capt. James Riley was at my house, and said that he knew capt. Folger, of Nantucket, who was occupied on a whaling voyage in the southern Atlantic Ocean, about 20 years ago. On the cruise, he saw an animal of uncommon size, floating on the sea, off the coast of Brazil. Capt. F. then commanded a very large French built ship, and the floating carcass was four or five times as long as his vessel. It attracted the spermaceti whales, who came to feed upon it, and had eaten away great portions of the flesh. He visited the huge body of the creature, and satisfied himself that it was an enormous craken. He hauled all his boats upon it, and his men ascended it and lived upon it as if it had

been a rock or island. They remained on it and near it for the purpose of killing the whales that came to devour it. In this, they were so successful, that by continuing there they took whales enough to load their vessel and complete her cargo. The back of the kraken was high and dry enough for them to inhabit temporarily, and to look out for their game. And when from this point of observation they discovered a whale coming to make a meal, they launched their boats from the top of the dead kraken, and made an easy prey of him. The substance of the monster's body was skinny, membranous and gelatinous, and destitute of the fat and blubber for which the whale is remarkable.

Captain Neville, being on a voyage from London to Archangel, in the year 1803, saw floating on the ocean in about the latitude of 68, a mass of solid matter of a dirty whitish colour, which when he descried it, and for some time after, was believed to be an island of ice. On approaching it, however, he ascertained it to be an animal substance of an irregular figure, as if lacerated, decayed, and eaten away.

The remnant of the carcass was nevertheless full as large as the brig in which he sailed; whose capacity was one hundred and eighty-nine tons, and length seventy feet.

This enormous body was the food of animals both of the air and of the water. For, as he sailed within a few rods of it, he saw great numbers of gulls and other sea-fowls, sitting on it and flying over it; those which were full, retiring, and the hungry winging their way to it for a repast. He also beheld several cetaceous creatures swimming round it; some of them were whales of a prodigious magnitude, exceeding the vessel in length. Others were smaller and seemed to belong to the grampus and porpoise tribe. He considered them all as regaling themselves with its flesh.

Near one extremity of this carcass, he distinguished an appendage or arm hanging down into the water, which from his acquaintance with the sepia, he concluded to be that of a squid; being probably the only one left after the rest had putrified or been devoured.

Such was likewise the opinion of a navigator of much experience and long observation in the scenery of the north Atlantic then on board; who remarked that the corrupting lump was intolerably fetid and offensive to man; and would, if the brig was suffered to run against it, impregnate her with foulness and stench for

the whole voyage. She was accordingly kept to windward for the purpose of avoiding it; but the smell was, notwithstanding, extremely nauseous and disgusting.

On conversing with mariners in the White Sea, such occurrences were spoken of by them, as too common to excite much attention or any doubt.

Afterwards, while at Drontheim in Norway, capt. N. discoursed with practical men concerning things of this kind. The prevailing idea was, that such drifting lumps were by no means uncommon; that they were bodies or fragments of huge squids; that these were sometimes borne away by the Maelstrom current, and ingulphed and dashed to pieces by its whirlpools; and thus these broken trunks and limbs sometimes cast on shore and sometimes tossed about on the sea.

It is supposed that squids and whales inhabit the same tracts of ocean; because the former furnishes food for the latter, at least for the cachalats, orco, and other toothed and voracious species.

#### IMPORTANT SURGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from James Kent Platt, M. D. a young physician, from New-York, who is now in attendance at the London Hospitals, to Dr. David Hosack.

London, June 17, 1817.

MY DEAR SIR,

We have lately had two or three new and important operations. About a week since, Mr. Cooper tied the aorta just above its bifurcation, in a man who was labouring under an immense aneurismal tumour of the left external iliac artery. The aneurism was too high and large to admit either of the external or common iliac being secured, and as the sac had sloughed and hæmorrhage had begun, it was thought justifiable to pass a ligature around the aorta itself. It was a dangerous, but it was a dernier resort. An incision was made three or four inches long, through the parietes of the abdomen, on the left side of the umbilicus; the intestines were pushed aside, and the vessel detached from the surrounding parts and membranes by the fore finger of the right hand, which was kept under the artery till the common aneurismal needle was introduced, when one ligature was applied. The ends of the ligature were brought out at the external wound, the integuments were placed in contact, and then secured by a quill suture.

Previously to the operation an attempt



was made to suppress the hæmorrhage by pressing on the abdomen, but this failed. The operation did not produce any extraordinary pain. The man lived two days after it—on dissection it appeared that no part of the intestines, and no veins had been included in the ligature. The aorta had been rendered completely impervious by it—there was no evidence of peritoneal inflammation, and nothing, besides the aneurismal tumour, appeared unnatural within the cavity of the abdomen. It may be proposed as a question, what was the immediate cause of the man's death? Mr. Cooper suggested no explanation. The patient seemed in tolerable good health previous to the operation. I do not know how we shall account for his sinking so suddenly, unless we call in the aid of the old doctrine of sympathy. According to that, the general system received so violent a shock from the operation, that it was unable to rally its vital forces; it made an attempt at resistance, but finding itself unequal to the task, it sunk under the effort.

By the same reasoning we explain why there were no appearances of peritoneal inflammation; the constitution was so paralyzed, that it could not react, it could not exert sufficient power to institute an inflammatory process.

Though this experiment has failed, yet as a fact, it is very interesting in a surgical and physiological point of view. It shows that the vessel can be tied in the living body—and what is curious, that little alteration was made in the pulse at the wrist, by thus cutting off the circulation from the inferior half of the system. It might have been conjectured, that symptoms of congestion in the head and breast would have arisen, but none such occurred. The most prominent change produced was a pain in the abdomen, which the patient compared to a sensation of burning lead being in his belly. The artery was tied in the evening at 10, and this pain had chiefly subsided the next morning. But I will not be longer tedious in the detail of the case; you will probably soon see the particulars published in a more interesting form.

I cannot forbear mentioning to you another surgical operation, which, though old in its form, is new in its application. Mr. C— tied the femoral artery in the usual place, in a boy affected with the disease commonly called the Barbadoes leg. His object here was to lessen, suddenly, the quantity of arterial circulation in the limb, and thus to give the absorbents an

opportunity of removing the secreted matter, faster than it could be deposited by the arteries. He had been induced to believe, from observing the languor of the circulation in the leg, after the operation for popliteal aneurism, that in the present instance, it would be so long before the circulation would be completely restored by anastomosis, that the absorbents, having the balance of action in their favour, would not only maintain it, so as to remove the present enlargement, but also, to prevent any future accumulation. When the operation was performed the right leg was ten inches larger in circumference than the left. In about a fortnight afterwards, it had become diminished to nearly the same size with the healthy limb. This was very gratifying to Mr. Cooper; the absorbents had performed the labour he had projected for them—they had removed the original deposition; it remained now to be proved, that they could prevent any future enlargement. The boy was discharged from the hospital, and in *about a month* he returned with his leg as large as it had been before. This sequel had been anticipated by some, but the prospect of introducing a useful improvement seemed to Mr. Cooper sufficiently encouraging to make the attempt. I admire his enterprise; it bears him along to the noblest achievements; he is not retarded by the obstacles which dishearten and disarm common men: Even in his failures I see a grandeur of design, which marks the greatness of his character; they seem to arise out of circumstances which no human power can either prevent or control. I shall leave London with regret that I lose forever afterwards the instruction of so great a man.

With sentiments of respect and esteem,

I remain truly yours,

JAMES KENT PLATT,

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

*New-York Mayor's Court.*

JOHN P. CLEMENTS *vs.* ISAAC GRIMSHAW.

*PRICE, for the Defendant.*

*WILKINS, for the Plaintiff.*

This was a special action on the case against Grimshaw, tried at the September term of this court, before his Honour the Recorder, for falsely and deceitfully recommending one Abel Wooster to the plaintiff as a man of property; whereby the plaintiff was induced to give credit to Wooster, and afterwards lost his debt. The facts as they appeared on the trial

were as follows. The palsy had incapacitated the plaintiff for the grocery business, in which he was engaged, and his wife had by her industrious management of it, acquired four hundred and seventy dollars. The defendant, who was well acquainted with the plaintiff, and informed that his wife had that amount of money in her possession, advised her not to part with it until he should point out a person to whom it might be safely intrusted, and at the same time cautioned her never to deposite money in any of the banks, as there was not one of them good for any thing. On the 23d of February, 1816, the defendant came with Wooster to the wife of the plaintiff, and advised her to loan Wooster that amount. Wooster was at this time an utter stranger to the plaintiff and his family. The defendant received the money, and Wooster gave his note with Grimshaw's endorsement at 60 days. It appeared that the defendant and Wooster were confederated for this kind of deception, and had successfully practised it on several occasions—that Wooster, though at that time possessed of a considerable stock of crockery, was in bad credit, and that before he failed in July following, had confessed a judgment in favour of the defendant for eight thousand dollars, under which the defendant sold and appropriated to his use, all the property at that time in the possession of Wooster.

Wilkins objected among other things that all evidence of fraudulent representation was met and rebutted by the fact, that the defendant endorsed the note of

Wooster, and thereby made himself liable for the amount, and therefore the suit ought to have been brought against him as endorser of the same.

Price contended that the objection was not placed upon the ground on which the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Deceit and damage were the foundation of this action, and if the plaintiff had sustained a loss by this false representation of the defendant, it was immaterial by whom the note was endorsed. Inquiries as to the credit of third persons were frequently made with confidence in the veracity, rather than the pecuniary circumstances of the informant; and if a man not worth a cent should be inquired of as to the insolvency of his neighbour, his worthless liability for the amount, could never excuse a misrepresentation made with the intent and effect of prejudicing another.

The Court charged the jury, that if they were of opinion that the defendant knowing Wooster to be insolvent, represented him to be a man of good credit, and the plaintiff advanced and lost his money by means of such representation, there could be no doubt of the plaintiff's right to recover. In a community like ours, it was all important to restrain and punish all fraudulent designs on the fair dealer. From all the evidence, he had no doubt that Grimshaw knew the circumstances of Wooster to be desperate—that he misrepresented them to the plaintiff—and that Wooster thus obtained the money in question.

The Jury immediately gave a verdict for the plaintiff for \$522 26.

## ART. 7. ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHY.

*Biographical Memoir of the late Solomon Schaeffer, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Hagerstown, State of Maryland.*

[CONCLUDED.]

THE ministrations of Mr. S. were eminently blessed to the congregations under his care, and obviously contributed to the increase of the spiritual family of Christ. Great numbers were annually added to the church, and confessedly not without advancement in the heavenly life. By these means the congregations were in an increasing and flourishing state. Notwithstanding this well known and acknowledged truth, some of the clerical brethren, as well as others, still upbraided him for preaching in the English language. But he was sup-

ported by a consciousness of rectitude, and a persuasion that he was in the path of duty; and was thereby at no loss for a reply.

He urged in substance: "that the Gospel was calculated to benefit mankind at large; that the word of God was not to be bound to any tongue or people. Jesus Christ commissioned his disciples to preach the Gospel to every kindred, and nation. Do we not, said he, celebrate in our Church the great miracle on the day of Pentecost, when the Lord poured out his Spirit upon the Apostles, and gave



them power to speak in various tongues ? They were thus endowed, and immediately fitted to disseminate evangelical truths among all nations ; and beginning at Jerusalem, they proceeded to found the Christian Church in every quarter of the habitable globe. Had they pertinaciously adhered to the ungenerous sentiment which some would now exalt into a maxim, that only one language should be the vehicle of the glad tidings from above to sinful men, then truly, the operation of the Gospel would be confined to circumscribed limits indeed." On these grounds Mr. S. declared : " that whenever warranted by the will of God, and existing circumstances were favourable, it was his determination to embrace every opportunity, and to apply all means by which he might in any wise gain souls unto God, and *by all means to save some.*" " I must work (he said) while it is day, I know not how soon the night may come when no man can work. Whilst I depend upon the grace and mercy of my Divine Master, I shall endeavour to be prepared when he shall summon me to render an account of my stewardship."—Who would not applaud such a resolution ?

To convince such of the *Lutherans* who objected to his conduct, of their inconsistency ; to show them the absurdity of their prejudices, and how little their sentiments coincided with the principles of the great Reformer, (whose principles were those of the Bible,) he referred them to the following extract, from the works of that distinguished author.\*

" It is by no means my intention to say that I expect the Latin language to be used in our religious worship ; the whole of my design is the improvement of our youth. And were it in my power, and the Greek and Hebrew were as common with us as the Latin, and contained such excellent church music, and psalmody as the Latin does, it would be my wish to use all the four languages alternately, Sunday after Sunday, so as to sing and read in German, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. I do not in any wise hold with those who confine themselves to one language only, and despise all others ; for I wish in such manner to raise our people and youth as to become serviceable to Christ, in other quarters, and be able to converse with the inhabitants of foreign countries ; otherwise we shall fall into the predicament of the Waldenses, in

Bohemia, who have kept their faith so long a prisoner to their language, that they cannot converse with any one, so as to be understood, unless he first learn their tongue. The Holy Spirit did not thus conduct in the beginning of Christianity. He did not tarry at Jerusalem until the whole world should there collect to learn the Hebrew language ; but he endowed the Apostles with divers kinds of tongues, to enable them, wherever they came, to preach the Gospel of Christ. This example I would rather follow, and it is just that our youth should be exercised in different languages, not knowing what particular purpose the Lord may call them to fulfil."

Various were the trials which beset the path of this faithful servant of Christ ; yet was it " as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

In his conduct he was upright. His piety was pure—his character spotless.—His manner was rather reserved, but candid. He was studious, almost to excess, yet agreeable to all who enjoyed his company. *He did the work of an evangelist, and made full proof of his ministry.* His duties were discharged with conscientiousness and fidelity. The poor, the rich, and all, within the widening field of his useful and benevolent labours, found in him not only the faithful Pastor and friend, but the practical observer also of that beautiful evangelical precept : Love thy neighbour as thyself. Long will he live in their grateful and affectionate remembrance.

His sermons evinced that biblical criticism was his peculiar province. At the same time they breathed such a spirit of piety, such a tender concern for the moral and religious improvement, and for the eternal salvation of his hearers, as gave them an immediate access to the heart. With this were combined the advantages of a graceful and dignified person, an excellent voice, a perspicuous style, an original and unaffected manner, and a persuasive eloquence in both the languages in which he officiated. His administration of the Apostolic rite of confirmation was always peculiarly solemn and impressive.

These devout occasions left not a mere transient glow. Of this many pious Christians are ready to bear witness, who in their lives and conversation before God acknowledge, that their hearts are yet warm with the religious impressions which then they first received.

Among Mr. Schaeffer's manuscripts

\* Luther's Works ; Altenburg Edition.  
Tom. iii. p. 464.

are many excellent literary performances. They are striking evidences of the extent of his reflective exercises, and of the strength of his mental powers. His poetical pieces, as well as his compositions in general, bear witness of his refined understanding, as well as of the goodness of his heart. Some of his literary productions in the *English* and *German* languages have from time to time met the public eye. His poetical attempts in the *French*, and some of the *dead languages*, were not unsuccessful. In addition to these he had made considerable progress in *English* versions of some of the *Latin* and *Greek* poets.

Many of his compositions however have received the finishing touch of the author; and though a selection for publication has been contemplated, it yet, from various causes, has not been made.

But *unsearchable is the wisdom, impervious are the designs* of the Great and Incomprehensible Jehovah, whose goodness is infinite, but *whose ways are past finding out!*

To blind and erring man it might have seemed, that this accomplished scholar, this pious servant of Christ, was designed for extensive usefulness, and secured to his friends and to the church a fair and deceitful prospect of length of days. Yet God, in his unfathomable providence, had otherwise determined. Few had been the years of this precious youth, when the eternal Father called him to receive his crown.

Being seized with a fever, which seemed in its ravages to defy all the powers of the healing art, Mr. S. was conscious of his approaching dissolution,—he looked towards it with the placid mien, and calm resignation of a Christian. He panted for the *inheritance of the saints in light*. Without a murmur, he desired that “mortality might be swallowed up of life,”—that he might “be with Christ, which is far better.” Extending towards heaven his enfeebled arms, and exclaiming with a voice in which his whole soul appeared to give utterance:—*I call to my God—I die—I am ready.*—He breathed his last, on the 30th of January, 1815, in the 25th year of his age!

No sorrow drown'd his lifted eyes,  
No horror wrested struggling sighs,  
As from the sinner's breast:  
His God, the God of peace and love,  
Pour'd kindly solace from above,  
And called his soul to rest.

He left a widow, and an infant son.

On the first day of February, the mortal frame of the deceased was entombed

in the Lutheran Church in Hagerstown. The earth which encloses his lifeless remains was bedewed with *the tears of thousands*, for he was universally respected and beloved.

On this melancholy occasion, the Rev. Mr. Möller, of Chambersburg, delivered an appropriate and pathetic discourse upon the passage in Hebr. 13. 7. *Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God; whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation.*

His elucidation was excellent, and his exhortation emphatic. He spoke comfort, though grief frequently impeded his utterance.

The bitterness of the cup which bemoaning relatives and sorrowing friends were thus compelled to drink, was allayed by the sweets of that holy and cheering religion which they profess. Theirs was the rich, and Christian comfort, that *they sorrow not as those who have no hope.* They know that the lamented youth, who *fell asleep*, had lived as a Christian, and died in the peace of a faithful candidate for immortal life.

Ere a fatal disorder laid hold of Mr. S. he was remarkable for the enjoyment of good health—he was the picture of that invaluable blessing. His manly constitution seemed to bid defiance to every disease; but alas! his career was short! Just entered on the slippery stage of life, endowed with uncommon mental and bodily faculties; scarcely had he commenced his labour in the vineyard of the Lord with extensive usefulness and success; scarcely did an esteeming and admiring congregation behold him amongst them, as the most faithful minister, and sincerest friend; scarcely had he tasted domestic felicity, living an honour and joy to his affectionate parents, relatives and acquaintances, as well as an ornament to society, and to his sacred office, when a wise Providence permitted an inflammatory fever in the bloom of youth, to destroy his florid vigour, which had been devoted to the service of his God, and the welfare of his fellow-men. Yet he still flourishes, and will forever flourish in immortal glory. The silent slumbers of death indeed close his eyes;—the sable gloom of the grave envelops his *earthly tabernacle*; but his immortal spirit is in the hands of the Everlasting God, from whom it received existence.

Array'd in glorious grace,  
Shall this his servant shine;  
And fashion'd like his risen Lord  
Be heavenly and divine.



In the realms of eternal delight, many will appear as the witnesses of his ardent zeal, of his glowing earnestness, of his unfeigned fidelity; and will be his crown of rejoicing in the presence of the great Shepherd and Bishop of their souls, for having been instrumental in leading them to be reconciled to God, and preparing

them through faith and patience to inherit the promises.

The subject of the preceding memoir, was a brother to the Rev. T. C. Schaeffer, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in this city,—and to Mr. F. G. Schaeffer, of the house of Schaeffer & Maund, booksellers, Baltimore.

## ART. 6. TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

**T**HE Annual Commencement of this Institution, took place on the 27th of August.

The following young gentlemen received the degree of A.B.; Silas Allen, George Bancroft, Apollos D. Bates, Ira T. H. Blanchard, Daniel H. Brailsford, Samuel Brimblecom, George S. Bulfinch, Sewell Carter, Thomas Carter, Jacob Chapin, David L. Child, Jona H. Cobb, Peter Collin Coggeshall, Joseph Coolidge, Penuel Corbet, Asa Cummings, Caleb Cushing, Samuel A. Eliot, George Emerson, Moses K. Emerson, Richard Farwell, Edwin Fay, Benjamin Fessenden, James D. Green, John O. Green, Samuel Hart, William S. Hastings, Daniel G. Hatch, Frederick Hobbs, Henry H. Huggefords, Francis Jenks, Joseph H. Jones, Edward A. Lummus, Samuel G. May, Clough A. Miles, Sylvanus L. Mitchell, Horatio Newhall, Richard G. Parker, John L. Payson, Baxter Perry, Henry Prentiss, Caleb Reed, Micajah Rogers, Stephen Salisbury, Wm. F. W. Sargent, Robert Schuyler, James W. Sever, Samuel E. Sewall, Oliver Sheafe, Wm. Smith, Samuel P. Spear, John P. Spooner, Thomas R. Sullivan, Thomas Thompson, Edward A. H. Turner, Stephen H. Tyng, Robert F. Walcutt, Lynde M. Walter, Geo. G. Warren, Benj. Waterhouse, John D. Wells, Aaron White, Paul Willard, Francis W. Winthrop, Alva Woods, Jotham B. Wright—67.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, *in course*.

John Allyn, Andrew Bigelow, Francis Arthur Blake, Samuel Dexter Bradford, Gamaliel Bradford, Martin Brimmer, Gorham Brooks, Thomas Bulfinch, John Ingalls Carlton, Isaac Eames Cobb, William Amory Codman, Ephraim May Cunningham, John Call Dalton, Waldo Flint, Ebenezer Gay, Thomas Russell

Gerry, Benjamin Apthorp Gould, William Parkinson Green, Francis William Pitt Greenwood, Ebenezer Hobbs, Samuel Johnson, Alva Lamson, Jairus Lincoln, John Wendell Mellen, Pliny Merrick, Arthur Middleton, Joseph Pierce Nichols, Isaac Osgood, Adolphus Frederick Packard, Thomas Walley Phillips, Jonathan Porter, Aaron Prescott, William Hickling Prescott, Charles Samuel Putnam, Francis Dallas Quash, John Gray Rogers, Edward Sprague Swett, John Thaxter, James Walker, John Walsh, Thos. Wetmore, George Wheaton, Martin Whiting, Charles Wild—44.

*Admitted out of Course.*

To the degree of Bachelor of Arts—John Emerson and Samuel Green, of the Class of 1816.

To the degree of Master of Arts—Isaac Sparhawk Gardener, 1800, A.B. 1816—Simeon Putnam, A. B. 1811—Nathaniel Whitworth White, A. B. 1812—Winslow Warren, A. B. 1813—John West, A. B. 1813—Samuel Bacon, 1808, A. B. 1816.

*Admitted ad Eundem.*

Samuel M. Burnside, A. M. Dartmouth College, 1803—John Parker Boyd Storser, A. M. Bowdoin College, 1815—Alfred Bixby, A. B. Union College, 1817.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred *in course*, as follows:—On Alfred Baylies—John Ingalls Carlton, A. M.—Frederick Cushing, A. B. Ebenezer Hobbs, A. M.—Samuel Johnson, A. M.—Amos Nurse, A. M.—Seth Washburn, and on James Barr, of the Medical Class of 1816.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor in Medicine on Francis Vergnes.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on His Excellency John Brooks, and the Hon. Jeremiah Mason, of N. Hampshire.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, and the Rev. Daniel Chaplin.

## YALE COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement of Yale College (New-Haven,) was celebrated on the 10th ult.

The following young gentlemen, *alumni* of the college, were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts:

Augustus Alden, Ebenezer, Andrews, Ebenezer Bailey, John Beard, John P. Beers, Ebenezer Blackman, Nehemiah Brown, Chauncey Bulkley, Augustus L. Chapin, George Chase, R. John Cheseborough, Willard Child, Smith Clark, William L. Clark, Lyman Coleman, William H. Delancey, Baxter Dickinson, Joseph W. Edmiston, Joseph Fowler, William C. Gay, C. Champion Gilbert, John Grammer, Jared Griswold, J. P. Hall, William B. Hart, Robert Hartshorne, Isaac A. Hawley, Loammi I. Hoadly, Anson Hubbard, Rufus Huntington, Samuel Ingersoll, Joel Jones, James H. Linsley, Peter Lockwood, David N. Lord, Wyllys Lyman, George Marvin, James F. Mason, Charles J. M'Curdy, Sam'l. H. Mead, Abraham Ogden, Thomas B. Osborne, Benjamin E. Payne, Robert B. Patton, Samuel Perkins, Horace S. Pratt, Jared Reid, Samuel Robinson, Edward Rutledge, Jonathan Silliman, Nathan R. Smith, Rufus F. Spalding, Lewis R. Starr, William B. Stilson, Roswell Stone, Edward Taylor, William U. Titus, Richard Warner, Thomas T. Whittlesey, Edmund Wilkins, Robt. W. Withers.—64.

The following gentlemen, *alumni* of the college, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts in course.

Elisha Averill, Charles W. Capers, Henry D. Chapin, Donald Chester, William B. Calhoun, John Dickson, Samuel H. Dickson, Theodore Dwight, Charles B. Goddard, Ralph W. Gridley, Charles Jesup, John R. Kane, John Law, Joshua Leavitt, Whitman Mead, Ebenezer Munger, David L. Ogden, Abraham T. Rose, George E. Spruill, William L. Storrs, Joseph P. Taylor, Cornelius Tuthill, Nathaniel S. Wheaton.—23.

The following gentlemen, *alumni* of the College, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts out of course.

William Shelton, 1783, Asa Chapman, 1802, John Gadsden, 1804, Hezekiah Chaffee, Hezekiah Sanford, 1809, Eleazer T. Fitch, Hervey Talcott, 1810, Henry Robinson, 1811, Solomon Brown, 1812, John Avery, Thomas Devereux, Joy H. Fairchild, Charles Hawley, David L. Hunn, Reuben Sherwood, William C. Woosley, 1813.

Ezra Fisk and Elisha P. Swift of Wil-

liams' College, and Hart Talcott of Dartmouth College, were likewise admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.

The honorary degrees of Master of Arts were conferred on Samuel R. Andrews, the Rev. Harry Crosswell, of New-Haven; the Rev. Israel Day of Killingly, the Hon. Wm. C. Bradley of Vermont, the Hon. Henry Chapin, and Gen. Joseph G. Swift, of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Benoni Upson of Berlin, and the degree of Dr. of Laws on the Hon. Jonathan Ingerroll, Lieutenant Governor, and the Hon. Zephaniah Swift, Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut.

The degree of Dr. of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, *alumni* of the Medical Institution—Nehemiah Cutler, George Hooker, David S. Edwards, Melines G. Leavenworth, Charles Miller, and Ellice Murdock.

The honorary degree of Dr. of Medicine, on the recommendation of the Medical Society, was conferred on William Shelton, Philemon Tracy, Simeon Field, and Penuel Hutchins.

## DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement of Dartmouth College, (Hanover) was celebrated on the 22d of August.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen—John Adams, Silas Blaisdell, John Boardman, Martin Brainard, Abel Caldwell, Carlton Chase, Elias Cobb, Jonathan P. Cushing, Henry W. F. Davis, Benjamin Door, Thos. W. Duncan, John Dunklee, Amassa Edes, Nathan Fisk, William Godell, Adam Gordon, Charles F. Gové, James Howe, Benj. Huntoon, James Marsh, David Page, Truman Perrin, Henry Safford, Ichabod Sargent, Michael B. Sargent, Jacob Scales, Marshall Shedd, Henry Smith, John Smith, Lemuel Smith, Lyndon A. Smith, Daniel Temple, Zebina Thayer, Francis Vose, Artemas Wheeler, Leonard Wilcox, Benjamin Woodbury, Ebenezer Woodward, and Moses Whitney.—39.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts. *In course*—Ebenezer Bowditch Caldwell, Horace Hatch, George Kent, Rufus Nutting, Ebenezer Perkins, Joseph Tracy, Samuel Israel Wells. *Out of course*.—Asa Keyes, A. B. 1810, James M'Keen Wilkins, A. B. 1812, Joseph Barlow Felt, A. B. 1813,—Benjamin Chase, A. B.



Middlebury, 1814, and Erastus Root, A. B. Burlington, 1814, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.—12.

The following gentlemen received the degree of Doctor in Medicine; Henry Bond, A. M. 1816, Isaac Colby, Horace Hatch, A. M. John Poole, Rebulon Rood, Erastus Root, A. M. John Witherspoon Scott, Asa Story, Thomas Wells, John Wheeler, Charles Woodward Wilder.—11.

*Honorary Degree*.—The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Professor Hosea Hildrith, of Exeter Academy, A. D. Harv. 1805.

The degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred on Dr. James Harvey Pierpont of Portsmouth, and Dr. Matthias Spaulding of Amherst, N. H. and the degree of Doctor of Laws on James Monroe, President of the United States.

### BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement of Bowdoin College, (Brunswick,) was celebrated on the 3d ult.

*Bachelor of Arts*.—Ebenezer Cheever, Nathan Cummings, Samuel Johnson, James McKeen, Joseph Green Eoddy, Charles Packard, Phineas Pratt and John Wildgery.

*Master of Arts*.—Robert Page, Henry Smith, James Bowdoin, Charles N. Cogswell, John A. Douglass, Charles Dummer, Stephen Emery, John Eveleth, Samuel Hales and William H. Hilton.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. Samuel S. Wilde.

An honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Simon Greenleaf, Esq.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Henry Robinson, A. B. Yale College, Charles Briggs, A. B. Harvard University, Dudley Atkins, A. B. Harvard University.

### LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

*Sitting of September, 1817.*

The Vice President, Dr. Hosack, laid before the Society, a communication in the form of a letter, which he had received from Colin Chisholm, M. D. F. R. S. an honorary member of this association, dated Bristol, October 25th, 1815. In this communication Dr. Chisholm offers remarks upon the cases of morbid anatomy, read before this society, in June 1815, by Dr. Francis, and published in its Transactions; and while Dr. C. expresses his entire assent to the physiological and pathological views given by Dr. Francis, as to the formation of strictures of the

oesophagus, details in illustration, the particulars of two interesting cases of this disease, as they have recently fallen under his notice.

Dr. Hosack also laid before the Society a paper from Mr. C. A. Busby, architect, giving an account of a recent invention of his, intended to assist artists and amateurs in taking accurate perspective views, and called, from its small dimensions and particular use, the *Pocket Perspectograph*.

It consists of a square tube two inches long, and three quarters of an inch across internally; closed at one end, except a puncture, and divided into twenty-five squares, with a piece of silk thread at the other extremity.

The method of taking views with this little instrument, is by applying the closed end to the eye, and looking through the puncture (which is placed in one of the angles) when the objects to be delineated are distinctly seen through the squares at the opposite end. The particular intersections being noticed, are easily transferred to paper, divided into squares of any dimensions. All the care necessary in using this Pocket Perspectograph, is to direct the angle of the tube, corresponding with the puncture constantly to the point of sight in the scenery before the orbit; and as it manifestly takes in but one fourth of a view at one and the same moment, it must be turned in four directions to complete a drawing; in doing which, it will perform one revolution about the above-mentioned angle. The instrument, Mr. Busby observes, might take in a complete view, *at once*, by making it an inch and half in diameter, dividing it into one hundred squares, and placing the puncture in the centre of the closed end. But he had found, experimentally, the present form to be preferable. It admits of being more easily directed to the point of sight, and the intersections of objects are more readily noted when the number of squares does not exceed twenty-four.

Mr. Busby also presented a machine invented by himself, since his arrival in this country, with which any one, if ignorant of perspective, may take correct views of the most complicated objects. This invention is quite simple in its construction and operation, but nevertheless, is not of a nature to be satisfactorily explained without a diagram. The apparatus is portable, its weight being about two pounds. Mr. Busby produced views of several public buildings in this country, taken by himself with these instru-

ments, both of which are, at present, lodged in the society's apartments for the inspection of members and their friends.

The thanks of the society were voted to the authors of these communications, and the papers referred to the counsel.

The society acknowledged the reception of several works of importance for their library; of Desaguliers' Philosophy, 3 vol. 4to. from John Pintard, Esq.; of Busby's Lucretius, 2 vol. 4to. in behalf of the author Dr. Busby Mus. Doct. Cantab. by Dr. Hosack, of Milbert's Picturesque Views of the Isle of France, 3 vol. through the hands of Dr. Mitchell; of Essays on the Sallows, Osiers, 1 vol. 8vo. by Dr. Wade of Dublin, through the hands of Dr. Francis.

#### NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the N. Y. Historical Society, on the 9th Sept. 1817, the following resolutions, offered by the Rev. F. C. Schaeffer, were unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That this Society have received, with the deepest sorrow, the painful intelligence of the death of their revered, and honorary member, the celebrated American Geographer and Historian—the distinguished friend and well-wisher of the United States, CHRISTOPH DANIEL EBELING, late Professor of History in the Gymnasium of Hamburg.

*Resolved*, That we are highly sensible of this bereavement, and deeply deplore the great loss which this country, as well as Society at large, sustains, in the death of so excellent a man.

*Resolved*, That we hereby express the high and grateful veneration in which the New-York Historical Society hold the memory of the late Professor C. D. Ebeling.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be made public, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the professors in the Gymnasium of Hamburg.

#### LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

*Sitting of August 11.*

Dr. Mitchell laid on the table a dissertation in the Latin language, published at Gottingen in 1815. The subject is the anatomy of the marsh-snail, or *Limnaea stagnalis*; and the author Solomon Stiebel of Frankfort on the Maine. It is dedicated to the Austrian Professor Blu-

menbach; and is an excellent example of zootomy.

Dr. Mitchell also placed before the members a copy in the German tongue of the celebrated E. F. F. Chladni's Essays on Masses of Stone and Iron, fallen to the Earth. It was received from the learned author, illustrated with marginal notes in manuscript. The author first gives the history of metallic stones and iron masses from the days of Livy, Plutarch, and Pliny, those which fell in Daul (India) in 1814; in Langres (France) in 1815, and Glastonbury (England) in 1816. He then relates the experiments made to analyze them; showing that they (the iron stones) occasionally contain lead and copper; and lastly, a collection of oriental authorities concerning atmospheric iron and stone, collected by Professor Gilbert, Mr. Joseph Von Hammer, Subbi Mohamed Effendi, &c.

C. S. Rafinesque, Esq. from the Committee appointed to examine the petrefaction presented at the last meeting by Mr. Schaeffer, reported that this singular specimen from the Alleghany Mountains, appears to belong to the genus *glomeris*, of Latroille, in the family of the Myriapoda, along with *Julus* and *Scelopendra*, and probably to an unknown and extinct species. This species may be called *glomeris Eurycephalus*, or broad headed *glomeris*, and described as follows:—Head very broad, granular, eyes large, convex dotted—body with 2 long longitudinal furrows above, and narrow smooth rings—back convex, eleven feet on each side, seven rings in the tail without feet.

Mr. Knevels presented a collection of American fresh water shells, chiefly those described by Mr. Say.

A number of fish caught in the Straits of Bahama, were offered in the name of D. Frazer, Surgeon to the U. S. Navy.—Several of them were considered as undescribed species.

*Sitting of August 12.*

Dr. Mitchell communicated to the Lyceum a specimen of pectinite found in this island, and presented by Mr. Bruce.

Dr. Eddy offered some stalactites brought from a cave in the vicinity of Bennington, Vermont.

Dr. Mitchell presented the bukler of the *testudo serpentaria* or snapper, accompanied by an interesting account of the animal. It was taken at North Hempstead in June last; when alive it weighed 10 pounds. In dressing it for cooking, a steel file, such as is used in sharpening



handsaws, was discovered partly in and partly without the body. The instrument was surrounded by a hard substance of newly formed bony matter on every side; except at the sternum or lower shell, where the sharp end, intended to perforate a wood handle, had worked its way through for about an inch below the belly shell, where it stuck out. The file was corroded almost to smoothness, within the osseous cyst, by a coloured and nasty fluid. The tortoise was apparently in good health and very fat. Judge Singleton Mitchell, from whom the specimen was obtained, supposes the file to have been greased, which induced the animal to swallow it.

Mr. Bunting, from Putnam County, N. Y., presented some fine specimens of Molybdena iron and steel tyle from that neighbourhood.

Dr. Akerly laid before the Society a molluscous animal, taken from the ocean, and presented by Capt. Cahoon of the Revenue Cutter.

#### Sitting of August 25.

Mr. Baudoine presented an unknown insect in the state of *Caroa*.

Dr. Mitchell presented a stone axe, used by the natives of Shelter Island.

Dr. Mitchell presented, from Dr. Der- ring, clam shells which had been found in digging a well, at Shelter Island, 40 feet below the surface of the earth, and just before water was reached.

Dr. B. P. Kissam presented several interesting ancient relics, from the ruins of Carthage, Pompeii, &c.

Mr. Baudoine offered specimens from the marl pits of Monmouth, New-Jersey, presented by Dr. Wm. Vandeventer of New-Brunswick.

Dr. S. Akerly read a memoir on the *Hirudo gallinacea*, a species of leech infesting the trachea of chickens, and causing a disease called the *gapes*. It is cured by the operation of tracheotomy.

Dr. Mitchell laid on the table a specimen of the *liakis spicata* from his own garden. It is said to be useful in the colic and gravel.

Dr. Akerly read an account of a rock found in the hill at Corlear's Hook.

Mr. Pierce read a memoir on the geology and mineralogy of Rockland County, &c.

#### Sitting of Sept. 1.

Dr's. Mitchell and Akerly reported that the animal presented by Capt. Cahoon, at a late meeting, was the *aphrodita ucu- leata*.

Dr. Mitchell, in behalf of Felix Paschalis, M.D. presented the 1st number of the

19th volume of the Medical Repository. This valuable journal of medicine and natural science was commenced in 1797, and has been regularly continued.

Dr. Mitchell also offered to the consideration of the Lyceum a letter and plant, forwarded by Mr. Elijah Hawley, of Ridgeway, Genesee County, N. Y. The vegetable was stated to be a sovereign remedy against the bite of the rattle snake. The same gentleman offered on the same authority a plant capable of drawing a blister equally as well as cantharides.

Dr. Eddy presented from Mr. H. P. Fleischman, through his friend Dr. Spalding, a skin, supposed to be of the anaconda, with some reptiles, &c. from Demarara.

Mr. Clements presented a vespertilis Neo Eboracensis.

Mr. Rafinesque read some observations on the Botany of the South West shores of Long-Island, in which he affirms that he collected there in August last, about 120 species of plants, among which several, such as the *Baccharis halimifolia*, *Ammi capillaceum*, *Cenchrus tribuloides*, &c. were not known to grow so far North, and 36 are new species, omitted in Pursh's Flora of North America. He has besides discovered several new genera of sea-grapes, which he calls *Diplocea*, *Belotropis*, *Critesia*, &c.—He has also observed many new objects of Zoology, particularly a new genus of Fish which he calls *Opsanus apalocerus*, and six new species which he names *Raja biloba*, *R. latissima*, *R. pustulata*, *R. odaulax*, *Ag. guilla blephura*, *Clupea neglecta*.

He afterwards read the Preamble of his Flora of Louisiana, a new work which he is going soon to publish. It includes more than 400 species, of which 196 are new species! and as many as 35 genera are introduced for the first time in the Flora of the United States, of which 30 are new species. Among the new species, there are not less than 15 new trees, 18 new shrubs, 46 useful economical plants, and more than 50 highly ornamental for gardens. This work will afford a valuable addition to the knowledge of American plants, and Botany in general.

#### Sitting of Sept. 8.

Dr. S. Akerly read a report on the plant presented, at the last meeting, in the name of Mr. Hawley.

Mr. Clements offered to the inspection of the Society a living specimen of the *Lacerta alligator*.

Dr. Townsend presented some specimens of the warlike instruments of the Aborigines, found at Flushing, Long-Island.

Island; also a specimen of steatite from the same place.

Mr. Biglow presented a specimen of natural magnet from Schooley's mountain.

Mr. Rafinesque presented specimens

of caterpillars which feed on the *Kalmia latifolia*,—also four insects.

Dr. S. Akerly presented a caterpillar, which feeds upon the weeping willow, in the state both of chrysalis and carca.

## ART. 9. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR John Sinclair is preparing for the press a Code of Agriculture, compiled from the reports from the different counties of England and Scotland, made to the Board of Agriculture, and from communications received by that Society from individuals. The County reports of England have been published in 47 volumes, 8vo. and those of Scotland in 30 more. The communications form 7 volumes, 4to. The aggregate expense of these publications has amounted to £200,000.

Another Encyclopædia is announced, under the title of *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, to form 24 vols. 4to. published in half volumes.

A general History of the Quadrupeds of America, illustrated by coloured plates from original drawings, is preparing for publication.

Memoirs, with a selection from the correspondence and other unpublished writings of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, will shortly appear.

### FRANCE.

The Society for Elementary Instruction, lately held a public meeting at the Hotel de Ville of Paris. It appears that the Lancastrian System has made great progress in the capital and provinces during the past year. In Paris there are 15 schools in full activity; one of them has 333 scholars.

### GERMANY.

The Medico-chirurgical Gazette, for March and April, 1817, conducted at Salzburg, in Germany, by Dr. John Nepomuck Ehrhart, has been received in New-York.

In this periodical work, which is edited in an able manner, we find short reviews of twenty-four medical dissertations (Latin,) from the University of Vienna. Though some of these are said to be good, yet upon the whole the Reviewer seems to regard with a more favourable eye, several New-York Inaugural Dissertations. He had received the following:—"On Eupatorium perfoliatum of Linnæus. 1813. By Dr. Anderson."—"An Essay

on the botanical, chemical, and medical properties of the *Fucus edulis* of Lin. 1816. By Dr. Griffin."—"On pulmonary Consumption. 1816. By Dr. Delafield."—"On the influence of the passions in the production and modification of Disease. 1816. By Dr. Townsend."—"On Mercury. 1816. By Dr. J. W. Francis."

We notice also summary reviews of "The Journal of Science and the Arts, &c. No. IV. 1817. London;" and "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the year 1816. Part I."

We were much pleased to see an excellent review of "Observations on the climate in different parts of America, compared with the climate in corresponding parts of the other continent, &c. 1811. By Dr. Hugh Williamson," our learned fellow-citizen. Of this work the Reviewer speaks in terms of applause, and pronounces the arguments conclusive, with which the author advocates his opinions, especially those which relate to the original population of America.

He introduces the work by saying that "it is highly interesting, abounding in excellent observations and remarks." And concludes by assuring his readers, that *this American Work decidedly merits the study of those who take an interest in the History of Man, and of the Earth.*

The celebrated Göthe has resigned the management of the Theatre at Weimar, because he would not consent to the appearance of a quadruped performer on that stage, in the Dog of Montargis.

### PRUSSIA.

In the University of Berlin, there are upwards of one hundred professorships, and lectureships; embracing every branch of literature and the sciences. In this number, the subdivisions are, of course, included.

The most eminent talents are here employed, and this institution is graced by a constellation of some of the most learned men in Germany.

For the use of the professors and students, there are, attached to the Universi-



ty, the royal library; a botanical garden, an anatomical museum; a well furnished general Museum, containing specimens in the various departments of natural history, artificial curiosities, &c. &c.

This grand institution appears to be as complete as the present state of human knowledge and means will admit.

The university will be greatly benefited by the very extensive and valuable collection of minerals, which the late Professor Werner, the celebrated geologist, bequeathed to the king of Prussia.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

##### LECTURES IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The opportunity which the American Museum affords, of combining amusement with instruction, is about to be improved, for the honour of the institution and the gratification of our citizens. Some of the Societies of the New-York institution have appointed lecturers on different branches of science, and some have discourses occasionally delivered at their meetings—but they are heard only by the scientific gentlemen who compose these societies. We are informed that Mr. Scudder, for the purpose of making his Museum more extensively useful, has engaged a professional gentleman to deliver a course of Lectures on Natural History, in the Museum, during the ensuing season. They will embrace a general view of the animal creation, and the specimens in the Museum will be used in illustration of the subjects under discussion. The lectures will be delivered in the evening, two or three times a week, and commence the latter part of October or beginning of November.

From our acquaintance with the gentleman who will deliver the lectures, we feel the assurance of a large audience; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Scudder will reap the full benefit of his exertions and endeavours to please. The large room in the upper apartments of the Museum will be fitted up for the accommodation of attendants upon the lectures.

##### FLORA NOVÆGLICÆ.

We understand that a Flora of the New-England States, containing a systematic and enlarged description of the vegetable productions of this section of our country, has been for some time in preparation, and is now in a state of forwardness. The work will be the joint production of Dr. Bigelow and Francis Boot, Esq. of Boston.

##### BOWDOIN PRIZE DISSERTATIONS.

The Corporation of Harvard University have this year assigned four premiums

from the Bowdoin funds for prize dissertations.

To George Otis, A. B. a first premium for a dissertation on "The use and necessity of Revelation."

To George Bancroft, Senior Sophister, a second premium, for a dissertation on the same subject.

To John Everett, Junior Sophister, a first premium, for a dissertation on "The peculiar genius of Shakespeare."

To John H. Wilkins, Junior Sophister, a second premium for a dissertation on the same subject.

James Eastburn & Co. of New-York, are now preparing for publication, *Mardeville, a Novel*, by William Godwin; *Dictionary of all Religions*, by Hannah Adams, 5th edition, newly arranged, and very much enlarged; *Sacramental Addresses*, by the Rev. Henry Belfrage; *Female Scripture Biography*, with an Essay on what Christianity has done for Woman. By the Rev. F. A. Cox; *The Good Grandmother and her Offspring*, by Mrs. Hoffman; *The Selected Beauties of British Poetry*, with Lives of the Poets, and Critical Dissertations. To which is prefixed, an *Essay on English Poetry*. By Thomas Campbell, Esq. author of "The Pleasures of Hope," &c.

Kirk & Mercein, of New-York, are preparing for the press, and will speedily publish, in one large octavo volume, a new and valuable work, to be entitled, *A Geographical and Statistical view of the United States of America*, forming a condensed picture of their natural and artificial Boundaries and Productions, their Population, and Political Importance and Relations—together with a Geographical and Statistical View of South America; to which will be added, the *Emigrant's Travelling Companion*, to the Western Country—the whole to be embellished with two elegant original Maps of the United States and South America, drawn from the latest and best materials extant, projected and engraved expressly for the Work. By William Darby, author of a *Statistical Survey and Map of Louisiana*.—In press, *Placide, a Spanish Tale*, from the French of Madame de Genlis; *The Balance of Comfort*, or the *Old Maid and Married Woman*, a Novel, by the author of *Paired—not Matched*; *Memoirs of my Literary Life*, and *Memoirs* by S. T. Coleridge, Esq.

Messrs. Kites, of Philadelphia, and Kirk & Mercein, of New-York, have in press, the *Memoirs of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D. D.* By the Rev. H. Pearson.

## ART. 10. REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

## REVIEW.

**T**HE first exhibition of the American Academy of the fine Arts, was perhaps the most impressive and delightful scene of the kind which the western world had enjoyed. All was new, all was brilliant, and much was excellent. The great pictures of Mr. West and his son, the beautiful pictures of Messrs. Stewart, Trumbull, and Smirk, the exquisite Cupid of Mignard, with many specimens by elder artists, all fresh, and to our eyes adorned in their newest gloss, at once dazzled, delighted and instructed us. The second exhibition gave us again some of the largest and best pictures, and a variety of excellence besides, which was altogether new. But the largest and best pictures were the same as in the first, and these filled the most conspicuous situations; the first coup d'œil had no longer novelty to recommend it, and the public cried out "the second exhibition is not so good as the first," although intrinsically, we believe it was better. The third exhibition is now before us; all is new, much is excellent; but we feel, by their absence, the loss and the value of the large pictures which had by their continued presence satiated us before. "Where is the Lear and Ophelia," is the general cry, after the first impression of novelty on entering the gallery is worn off, and curiosity is satisfied by an examination of the many beautiful and curious specimens of the art now presented.

Although we do not intend to follow the order of the catalogue in our remarks on the pictures of this exhibition, we begin with the portrait of Washington by G. Stewart, because it is the first object which strikes the eye on entering, and because it is unrivalled in excellence.

Mr. Stewart possesses more of the magic of the art than any painter, whose works we are familiar with, but it is a magic which proceeds from a combination of genius and knowledge. He was a favourite pupil of West, and although he adopted a style of pencilling and colouring materially different from his master, he knows and acknowledges his obligations to a man, than whom none ever more liberally encouraged the young and meritorious artist. This picture of the great and beloved Washington is far superior in attitude, composition, colouring and likeness to the one exhibited in this gallery last spring. It is indeed one of the wonders of the art.

This great artist was born in Rhode Island, previous to its becoming a sovereign and independent state, and was early sent to Europe for education. He was several years a student under the direction of West, and had become as early as the year 1784, one of the first portrait painters in England. He returned to his native country about the year 1790, as we believe, and has resided successively in New-York, Philadelphia, Washington and Boston. His last picture, the portrait of Mr. Munroe, is said to evince the full possession of his uncommon powers, and we hope, as the corporation of this city have voted a portrait of the chief magistrate of the Union, they will not neglect the opportunity they now have of procuring one from Stewart.

No. 5. Mademoiselle de Montespan and Cupid. Mignard. Our readers will remember the beautiful sleeping Cupid which was one of the principal ornaments of the first exhibition painted by this master. The picture before us is the portrait of a beautiful woman, who is following, though with hesitation, a boy with a torch. The colouring and finish are admirable, though injured by time and ignorance. The picture has originally been oval, probably to suit the architectural arrangement of some palace. It has been increased to a parallelogram by the addition of corners, painted by an inferior hand. This trick, by extending a piece of light-coloured drapery too far, injures the grace of the figure. It is, however, an admirable specimen of the art. Pierre Mignard was born at Troyes in Champagne, in 1610, and died in Paris in 1694. He studied at Rome, and resided there many years painting history, and is particularly celebrated for his figures of the Virgin. At the court of Lewis the 14th, he was a favourite of the monarch, and of course fortune's favourite; he was the friend of Boileau, Racine, Moliere, and La Fontaine. He painted the king's portrait 10 times, and as a matter of course, every courtier, male and female, sat to Mignard. He ornamented several of the public buildings of Paris with historical or allegorical subjects.

No. 22. Hagar, the Angel, and Ishmael in the Desert. Trevisani. This is a painting of uncommon merit. The drawing, grouping and expression are all admirable.

No. 45. A crucifixion with a great number of figures. Bertholet Flamael.



This is a picture of great knowledge of composition, poetical imagination and strong feeling. There is sublimity in the disposition of the subject and in the over-spreading darkness which is approaching to veil the awful scene. The women have grace and dignity, and the Magdalen embracing the cross, has a pathetic expression seldom exceeded. The officer's horse is bad. Flamael or Flemael was born at Liege in 1614; he studied at Rome and Florence, in both which places he distinguished himself. On his return to his native country he painted a crucifixion which gained him the highest reputation. Most of his great pictures are at Liege, but his Elijah and Elisha is at Paris.

No. 61. *Animals and Landscape.* T. B. Huet. This uncommonly fine picture has a group of sheep and goats with trees in the foreground and a distance of buildings, landscape and sky painted in a masterly manner.

No. 24. *A Domestic Scene.* A lady with a guitar, other figures well disposed and naturally employed. Garnseret. This beautiful picture will repay any attention that may be bestowed upon it.

No. 33. *Battle piece.* De la Lande. Seldom have we seen the strife of battle, the infliction of wounds, misery and death upon human beings, more justly delineated than in this highly finished picture. The wounded Cavalier in front, the dead man a little further off, and the dead horse beyond him, are particularly fine.

No. 33. *Storm at Sea.* Vanderveld. The name of this Dutch artist is so intimately associated with objects of this description, that to say a Vandervelde is equivalent to saying a sea piece, and not only denotes the kind but the excellence of the picture. No. 18 is by the same master. He lived in the seventeenth century, and is said to have exposed himself to the danger of several sea fights for the purpose of study, and to have employed himself when surrounded by all the horrors of conflicting navies in composedly drawing on paper the appearances around him, insensible to personal danger.

No. 52. *The Quack Doctor.* Hemskirk. The expression of the principal figure is inimitable. This painter lived from 1645 to 1704, and was the delight of his countrymen of Holland. He painted with equal success in England. As it was his custom to introduce himself in pictures of fairs, &c. we may probably see Hemskirk in his own Quack Doctor.

Nos. 6 and 7 are two highly finished pictures by Le Clere. No. 7, is by far the best.

No. 187. *Fisherman on a beach.* Morland. This painter is among the most celebrated of the English school, (for notwithstanding the pretensions and affectations of the connoisseurs and painters of the old continent, England has a school of painters,) and is almost as well known among Englishmen as West or Reynolds, though in reality as far removed from them in attainments as an artist as in the moral qualities, which give value to the man. He excelled in painting horses, dogs, hogs, and pigs, with that class of the human species who attend upon such animals. He was born in 1764, and died in a sponging-house, in 1804, after a life of unpitied poverty, debasing dissipation, and brutal sensuality. The rapidity of his execution was such, that when he had become known and esteemed as an artist, fortune and fame were within his grasp, but his vices made him an easy prey of greedy picture dealers, who grew rich upon the creation of his genius, and gave him gin in return. His farm-yards, fishermen or smugglers on the sea coast, and similar scenes from nature, are not to be excelled. The female figure in No. 178, is defective in drawing.

No. 95. *Portraits of children.* C. Leslie. We turn eagerly from contemplating the character of Morland, to a name which suggests the idea of an ingenious youth, urged on to excellence by filial piety and commendable ambition. We witnessed the first efforts of Mr. Leslie when a shop-boy in Philadelphia; we had an opportunity of calling public attention to his *Trial of Constance*, after he had become a student in London and a pupil of West, ever ready to forward the efforts of youth, and it is with pleasure we now see the proof in this lovely group of more matured talents and extensive knowledge in the art. As children are among the most beautiful objects of nature, as they are ever in motion, and every motion is rich in grace, so are they the most difficult subjects for the painter which can be presented. But in proportion to the difficulty, so is the reward when success attends upon the effort. And Mr. Leslie is successful. We do not mean to say that his picture is "that faultless monster which the world ne'er saw" before, but that it evinces a knowledge of design and colouring, with a power of expression, and a possession of genius rarely the lot of any individual, and encouraging us to hope high achievements from an artist

who has yet scarcely entered the lists. We think no one can look upon the two younger children in this group, without feeling himself better in some shape or other. The picture is in a bad light and wants varnish.

No. 29. Landscape, cattle, and figures. Williams. We do not know this painter, but his picture is far beyond mediocrity.

Nos. 30 and 31. Are two beautiful copies of the Incredulity of Thomas and an *Ecce Homo*.

Nos. 35 and 43, are pictures by Baptiste Monoyer, and the art can scarcely produce any thing so fine in the way of Flower painting.

No. 41. Astronomy. Courtin. A picture of fine finish, with excellent colouring and beautiful drapery.

No. 103. Hercules and Omphale. Francis le Moine. This is a picture which would do honour to a painter better known. The drawing is fine and the colouring exquisite.

No. 101. Dogs pursuing Hares. Snyders. This picture would rank among the first in any collection. It is the work of the greatest master in this species of composition. Francis Snyders, or Sneyders, was born in Antwerp, in 1579, and died in 1657. His genius prompted him to the painting of animals, and of his excellence this picture is a sufficient proof. He not only excelled in imitating nature, but his judgment and taste in choice correspond with his correctness in design. His colouring is that of nature, and the actions of his animals are full of life, spirit, and truth of expression. Rubens, Jordaens, and Snyders, were friends, and painted many pictures in conjunction. Jealousy is only the product of little minds.

Nos. 53 and 60. Landscapes with many figures. Velvet Brughel. These are little pictures of great merit. The figures are particularly fine. This artist, whose Christian name was John, Velvet being an appellation derived from his dress, lived in the 16th and 17th centuries, from 1560 to 1625. "His works are admirable in every respect," says Pilkington, "the only fault found with them is his distances being too blue." He painted flowers with great skill and beauty, and in some of his larger compositions was assisted by Rubens.

The department of miniature has only to boast of an Isabi and two portraits of ladies, by C. Ingham and N. Rogers.

The drawings, but for the productions of M. Milbert, and a few others, would be wretched indeed.

No. 21. Portrait of Mademoiselle Du-

clos, a celebrated actress of the 17th century. Largilliere. A picture of uncommon merit, well drawn and finely painted, though somewhat hard. The graceful disposition of the hands and arms, the one upholding the rich and highly finished drapery, and retiring into shadow, the other elegantly displayed in the light of the picture, shows a knowledge of composition worthy of study and imitation. This picture, so unlike any other school, is an honour to the French.

No. 201. The Bay of New-York—off the West battery. Alexander Robertson. This is a work of uncommon truth and just views of nature. The author of this picture can exemplify the art he teaches.

No. 175. The Virgin with the Infant Saviour, St. Catharine and Angel. Parmegianino. "The first scholar," as the Catalogue informs us, "of Corregio." "The titles of pictures, and the names of the painters are given," says the Catalogue, "as sent in." This we know is a practice adopted by other Institutions, but we think a more independent mode of conduct would be desirable in the directors. We likewise think they ought to be independent enough to reject pieces without merit and indifferent copies. No. 175 is recommended by merit far beyond a name. It is a good, though injured picture.

No. 2. Perspective view of a Palace, with beautiful architecture; a number of figures; a bay, and a vessel just arrived in port. De Lieven. An eccentric composition, evincing skill without judgment.

No. 19. Figures, animals, and landscape. Theodore of Naples. A composition with masterly design and pencilling, as is No. 26, by the same hand.

No. 200. The three Mary's at the Tomb. Albano. This painting, though not uninjured, is such as would honour any collection. The composition combines grace with the severity of the historical great style. The head of the woman most in light is beautiful. Albano, or Albani, was a native of Bologna; he studied under Guido Rheni. Women were the favourite objects of his studies, and he succeeded in an eminent degree in his representation of beauty. He flourished in the 17th century.

No. 195. The birth of Christ. Giovanni Bolanger. A picture deserving a better situation in the Gallery. This Italian historical painter, was a cotemporary of the last mentioned, and likewise a pupil of Guido. He was principal painter to the Duke of Modena.

No. 189. An old woman by *del-*



light. *Guelardo delle Notte*. A picture worthy of attention from the painter's adherence to nature.

The west end of the Gallery, where heretofore the unrivalled excellence of our exhibition has reigned, possesses now, with the exception of Mr. Milbert's drawings before mentioned, Mr. Busby's drawings, and three or four paintings, nothing to recommend it. It would appear that the Managers of this exhibition had erroneously conceived themselves bound to hang up all the pictures belonging to a certain large collection, because loaned to the Academy by the proprietor, and unfortunately the largest of these pictures are generally the worst. If some of the paintings we have noticed with applause had possessed size in addition to their merit; if instead of 10 by 20 inches, we could have seen 10 by 20 feet, of equal excellence, we should have been willing to remain deprived of our Wests and Trumbulls for a few weeks.

There are in the present exhibition many pictures of merit, which we have not had time to notice, and many por-

traits by artists living among us, which we purposely avoided noticing, though many of them are entitled to high praise. We shall conclude our present remarks on the subject of the Fine Arts, with the sincere wish, that the Academy, which has by the exertions of the Directors arisen in less than one year to its present honourable station, may be enabled to go on to the accomplishment of its laudable objects, the establishment of schools as well elementary as for the higher branches of the arts, the support of professors, and the general diffusion among our citizens of that taste which leads to urbanity, and cherishes the better passions of our frail nature.

An engraving, on a quarto sheet, representing *Martin Luther before the Diet of Worms*, has been published, and is for sale in this city. The design is by Ramberg, an eminent German painter, and the plate has been engraved by Maverick, of Newark, N. Jersey. The *tout ensemble* is excellent.

## ART. 11. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**I**N July 1818 an act of Parliament passed repealing the penal laws, then in force in England and Scotland, against persons who blasphemed the Holy Trinity. A doubt has existed whether the act extended to Ireland; a bill is now in progress, expressly placing Ireland on the same footing of religious liberty. After this we shall consider the proscription of Catholics an irreligious, rather than a religious persecution.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#### NEW AUXILIARIES TO THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Bedford County B. S. of Virginia, James Turner, Cor. Sec.;—the Oxford B. S. in Chenango County, (N. Y.) recently instituted, Mr. B. Lacy, Cor. Sec.;—the Samford and Cortright young men's B. C.; Delaware County, (N. J.) formed the 7th July, 1817, Adam Helsic, junr. Cor. Sec.;—the Female B. S. of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, (N. Y.) formed in May 1817;—the Meadville B.

S. (Pa.) became auxiliary 5th July, 1817, Rev. Timothy Alden, Cor. Secretary.

These make the number of auxiliaries to the American B. S. to be *one hundred and two*. (*Christian Herald*.)

The Rev. Isaac Hurd has been installed at Exeter, N. H.

The Rev. Solomon Benett has been ordained to the pastoral office, in Winchester, N. H.

The Rev. Sereno E. Dwight has been ordained as pastor of the Park-Street church, in Boston.

The Rev. James Coleman, and Rev. Edward W. Wheelock, have been ordained in Boston, as Baptist Missionaries to India.

The Rev. Messrs. Swift, Parsons, Graves, Butler, and Nichols, have been ordained, in Boston, as missionaries.

In the late visitations of the congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of Connecticut, from August 6, to September 4, in 33 towns, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop *Hobart*, the number of persons confirmed was 1275.

## ART. 12. THESPIAN REGISTER.

## NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THE theatrical season commenced on the 1st of September, with the Comedy of 'Laugh when you Can.' The part of *Gossamer* was indifferently played by a Mr. Williams, from the Boston Theatre. Mr. Barnes's *Bonus* was very creditable, and Mrs. Baldwin did great justice to *Miss Gloomty*. The afterpiece was the worn-out melo-drama of the 'Broken Sword.' We had heard *Capt. Zavior's* long story almost as often as poor *Pablo*,—though we had not before seen Mr. Jones in that part. We cannot approve of the change; nor do we consider the managers authorized to vary the cast of a piece in this manner. But they have a very tractable audience to deal with. The 'Belles' Stratagem' and the 'Wags of Windsor,' were played on the 3d, and afforded a rich treat. Mr. Simpson's *Doricourt* is very fine; Barnes's *Hardy* decidedly good; Robertson plays *Sir George Touchwood* better than most of his characters, though he has not improved in it; and Hilson's *Flutter* is excellent. Miss Johnson made her first appearance this season in *Letitia Hardy*. Mr. Hilson's *Caleb Quotem* in the afterpiece was in his happiest manner, and Mr. Pritchard's *Looney Machwelter* was a very comical Irishman. The 'Poor Gentleman' was poorly played on the 5th. On the 6th the tragedy of 'Isabella' was performed, and admirably sustained throughout. Mrs. Barnes's *Isabella* was in the very first style of acting. We have never seen the part so well played,—and we have seen Mrs. Whitlock in it. We are happy to notice this lady's improvement in the modulation of her voice. The curtain rose so late, that we were unfortunately too sleepy to stay to Mr. Hilson's *Somno*, though we doubt not it would have enlivened our dreams.

On the 8th the comic opera of the 'Maid of the Mill' was revived for the purpose of bringing Miss Johnson forward in *Patty*, in which she appeared to advantage, though we did not admire her costume. A Mr. Holland, from the Dublin theatre, made his *debut* in *Giles*. His performance was on a par with the part. Miss Dellinger gained great and deserved credit in *Fanny*. We were absolutely astonished at her ease and animation. On the 9th the comedy of 'To Marry or Not to Marry' was represented. Mr. Simpson's *Willowear* was very spiritedly executed. Miss Johnson was quite inte-

resting and naïve in *Hester*. We cannot but think, however, that she will please more in parts which she has studied less. Mrs. Baldwin was dressed with great propriety as *Sarah Mortland*, and did justice to that truly respectable character. On the 10th a novice made his appearance in *Hamlet*. He entirely failed in his attempt. Mrs. Darley was interesting, but not so impressive as we have sometimes seen her in *Ophelia*. On the 11th a new melo-drama, called the 'Bold Buccaneers,' or the Discovery of Robinson Crusoe' was brought out. It is founded on De-foe's familiar novel. The piece has little merit. Mr. Hilson and Mr. Barnes in *Bluff* and *Nipcheese* give it its principal support. The new scenery is very finely painted,—though the back curtain is so scant as not to cover the horizon. This is a common fault in the scenery of this theatre. It is in our opinion very awkward to have the *horizon*, as it is technically termed, divided into two sliding screens. In the first place they never fit so as to appear united, and in the next place to accommodate these slides the stage is disfigured and encumbered with planks containing grooves for them to run on. The curtain is much more convenient and elegant.

On the 12th the 'Soldier's Daughter' was performed,—the part of the *Widow Cheerly* by Mrs. Young of the Charleston Theatre. This actress was received by the house with the most flattering plaudits. Her face and person are prepossessing; her voice is unaffected and distinct, and her gesture and movement are graceful and dignified. She was very much wanting, however, in vivacity in the personation of this character. Mr. Simpson exhibited his usual spirit and ease in *Frank Heartall*; Mr. Barnes's *Governor Heartall* was in perfection; and Mr. Hilson's *Timothy Quaint* was one of the most exquisite things of its kind. The 'School for Scandal' was played on the 13th. We were present but a few moments. Hilson delighted us as usual, in *Sir Peter Teazle*. We are astonished at the versatility of his powers. In the course of a few evenings we have seen and admired him in *Flutter*, *Harry Bluff*, *Caleb Quotem*, *Timothy Quaint*, and *Sir Peter Teazle*.

The Tragedy of 'Isabella' was repeated to a full house, on the 13th. On the 16th Mr. Young made his appearance in the part of *Charles Austencourt* in the



Comedy of 'Man and Wife.' Mrs. Young played *Helen Worrett* with some discrimination, but without sufficient sprightliness. Her *Priscilla Tomboy* in the after-piece of the 'Romp' was played with life and spirit, and very much to the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Jones merited commendation in *Sir Willoughby Worrett*, and Mrs. Baldwin was equally entitled to it in *Lady Worrett*. Mr. Barnes was very quizzical in *Ponder*. On the 17th two Melo-dramas were performed, which we excused ourselves from witnessing. On the 18th the tragedy of 'Pizarro' was represented. Mr. Young played the part of the tyrant with some effect; Mr. Simpson's *Rolla* was excellent; and Mrs. Barnes was truly interesting in the gentle and affectionate *Cora*. The Drama of 'Abelino' was played on the 19th. Mr. Robertson played *Flodoardo* indifferently well,—as *Abelino* he grossly misconceived the design of his author, in the interview with the Doge. Instead of assuming an air of impudent, familiar raillery, he stormed and blustered most furiously. Mrs. Young did not appear to feel the character or situation of *Rosamunda*. We were happy to see Mrs. Wheatly in *Iduel-la*. The afterpiece of the 'Spoil'd Child' was admirably played. Mrs. Young made a most mischievous *Little Pickle*, and Mr. Hilson's *Tagg* was irresistibly ludicrous. Mr. Jones and Mrs. Baldwin did justice to *Mr.* and *Miss Pickle*. The Tragedy of 'The Stranger' was played on the 20th. There was no change in the cast of the piece, the performance of which we have already noticed. On the 22d we were presented with a new Tragedy, called the 'Apostate,' written by R. Shiel, Esq. We find the outline of the fable of this drama sketched in a British Magazine, of which we shall avail ourselves.

"The scene is laid at Grenada, in Spain, during the reign of Philip II. The piece opens with the entrance of Hemeya, the heir of the Moorish Kings, with two of his friends, who endeavour to rouse him to a sense of the wrongs of his oppressed nation. He deplors their hopeless condition and his own; avows his love for Florinda, the daughter of Count Alvarez, and his despair at the encouragement given by her father to the suit of Pescara, governor of Grenada. The mansion of Alvarez suddenly takes fire; he vows to give his daughter and fortune to the man who shall save her. Hemeya, ignorant of this promise, rushes through the flames and bears the swooning Florinda in safety to the gardens of the cas-

tle, where love and gratitude break the bonds of maiden reserve, and she acknowledges the passion which she had long secretly cherished for her deliverer. Scarcely has Alvarez, in fulfilment of his oath, joined the hands of the lovers, when Count Pescara enters and produces a royal edict, forbidding, upon pain of death, any Moor to marry a Christian woman without previously renouncing the Mahometan faith. Alvarez demands an immediate abjuration of Hemeya, who finding that he must relinquish either his mistress or his religion, consents, after a violent inward struggle, to become an apostate. At this critical moment, Malec, his old preceptor, who has been endeavouring to rouse the remains of his nation to re-assert their independence, in the hope of placing the crown of his fathers on the head of Hemeya, arrives at Grenada. He employs the strong arguments of patriotism and honour to dissuade Hemeya from his purpose, and has nearly prevailed, when Florinda appears and fixes her hesitating lover. Malec, enraged by the effect of her charms on the mind of his pupil, advances to stab her, but her beauty unnerves his arm, and he drops the dagger at her feet. Hemeya retires with Alvarez to prepare for his abjuration; while Malec repairs to his friends, to acquaint them with the intended insurrection. They are interrupted by the sudden entrance of Hemeya, who advises Malec to fly, as the officers of the Inquisition are coming to seize him. The undaunted Moor commands his friends to withdraw from the danger; but though he has the same opportunity of escape, he, with more resolution than prudence, remains to be taken himself. The servants of the inquisition, headed by Pescara, force the gates; Malec is accused of having endeavoured to seduce a convert, meaning Hemeya, back to the Mahometan faith; but is informed that he may save his life by becoming a Christian. The unhappy prince now perceives the artifice of his rival, who, under the mask of friendship, had sent him with the warning to his preceptor. Malec is led off: Hemeya draws upon Pescara; they fight, but are separated by Florinda, who rushes between them, and the governor retires. Hemeya vows to save Malec or perish; and before he goes, he makes Florinda swear, that she will die rather than become the wife of Pescara. A train of inquisitors lead Malec in chains to execution: Hemeya follows in disguise, and with the assistance of the Moors rescues his preceptor from the stake, Malec

and his friends fly from Grenada, with Florinda, while Hemeya, left alone to defend the pass and afford time for their escape, is overpowered. Florinda is retaken, and as the only means of saving the life of her lover, she consents, notwithstanding her solemn vow, to become the wife of Pescara. The fifth act opens with an exquisitely beautiful moonlight view of Grenada, and the Moors, from the Alpuxerra mountains, hastening to rescue Hemeya. The scene changes to the prison: Florinda enters in bridal garments to free her lover, who spurns her when he learns that she has married his mortal enemy. Pescara follows his bride to the prison, and, enraged at the affection which she breathes for Hemeya, orders him, in breach of his promise, to instant death. The executioners seize him: at this moment an alarm proclaims the success of the Moors. Pescara attempts to stab Florinda; Hemeya breaks loose, wrests the dagger from his grasp, and plunges it into his heart. The Moors rush in: Hemeya's exultation is complete, till Florinda, pale and faint, declares that she had swallowed a deadly poison before she approached the altar. Hemeya, in despair, stabs himself, and Florinda sinks lifeless on the body of her lover."

From this account of the plot of the 'Apostate,' it will be easily believed that the representation must be interesting. The plot is a good one, and the incidents are skilfully contrived, and conduce to the advancement of the main action. Religion, love, patriotism, and revenge, furnish the motives which influence the conduct of the principal persons of the play, and afford fine topics of declamation. The style of this tragedy, though in the main well-sustained, and vigorous, is too deficient in simplicity and purity to escape censure. Forced conceits are not unfrequently mistaken for fine thoughts, and extravagant hyperbole for genuine passion. With the performance we were, on the whole, very much pleased. The characters were cast exactly right, according to our opinion of the talents of the company, and all seemed to exert themselves to please. We do not now

recollect any tragedy hero to which Mr. Simpson does so much justice, by his representation, as he does to *Hemeya*;—and Mr. Pritchard, in *Pescara*, certainly has added much to his reputation; some passages in the performance of the latter were exceedingly fine. Mr. Robertson, in *Malec*, fortunately found a character to justify all the emphasis he could give it, though he was, here, too monotonous, and we fear he is destined always to be so. Mrs. Barnes's *Florinda* was, on the whole, so well played, as to add very much to the high opinion of her talents which we have ever entertained. Still we think, and therefore we must so express ourselves, that she sometimes rants: too much praise cannot, however, be bestowed on some passages in her performance; and, in particular, we think the prayer she uttered in behalf of Hemeya, as she leaves him, near the end of the first act, could not have been uttered in finer taste, or with a deeper feeling of devotion and love. As the play, however, has been performed but once, we shall take another opportunity, after it has been more carefully studied, to express our opinion more at length.

On the 23d the operatic romance of the 'Mountaineers' was played. Mr. Young acquitted himself very respectably in the arduous part of *Octavian*. Mr. Hilson and Miss Johnson, as *Sadi* and *Agnes*, contributed much to the mirth and gratification of the audience. They sung several songs and duets with great force and effect. We admire the spirit which animates Miss Johnson, but could wish that she were not always so earnest, so *empressé* in her dialogue. It is a fault, however, that will soon wear off, though we hope her enthusiasm will not abate. Mr. Williams's *Violet* was the same smirking, insignificant nothing, that he makes of every thing. Mrs. Groshon's *Zorayda* had, as usual, more airs than graces. We did hope that Mrs. Darley, in boy's clothes, would have lowered her key a little; but she pitched her treble at the very top of her compass.

The *Apostate* was repeated on the 24th.

## ART. 13. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

### EUROPE.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

**T**HERE seems to be some disaffection yet remaining in the northern parts of Great Britain, though in general tran-

quillity and obedience prevail. Manufactures are reviving, and in Manchester particularly, it is stated that the manufacturers in woollen, iron, and of lace, are once more in full employment. A bill



has been brought before Parliament, by Mr. Bennett, for abolishing the practice of sweeping chimneys by means of climbing boys; and it is anticipated that this inhuman and unjustifiable practice will be forbidden by law. This paternal measure will be aided by the introduction into general use of a new-invented machine for cleansing chimneys, which answers its purpose admirably. It has been stated in a former number of this Magazine, that Spain had applied to England for assistance in her efforts to quell her revolted colonies. In regard to these colonies, England conducts with much caution. She must certainly wish them success in their struggle for independence, yet her government forbears to interfere, although to take part with either the mother country or the provinces would furnish employment for her marine, at this time so desirable. The following short extract from a speech of Lord Castlereagh's in the House of Commons, may throw some light on this subject. His lordship says, "on the subject of South America, I have to say, that whenever a question shall be raised on the policy of this country towards that, I am convinced the House will be satisfied that nothing has been done for which the government ought to reproach themselves. Commerce has sustained no injury in that quarter from the measures that have been adopted, and it is difficult to show how greater facility for the introduction of British goods could by possibility be afforded. The fact is, with regard to South America this country has nothing to desire. At present some interruptions exists, owing to the war which disturbs that part of the world and to the absence of all settled government, but these are evils which cannot be corrected by Parliament."

In Ireland, the price of provisions, by the most recent information, was falling, and the sufferings of the poor were likely to be removed. This was ascribed to the fair prospect of an abundant harvest in all kinds of produce.

*Died.*] In London, on the 8th of July, of paralysis, Mr. ——— Ponsonby, M. P. a conspicuous leader of the opposition. Mr. Ponsonby was an Irishman and educated a lawyer. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1780, and was afterwards sent to the Irish Parliament. During the administration of Lord Grenville, he was made Chancellor of Ireland. Of his character, while a member of the Imperial Parliament, one of the English papers thus speaks. "All men of all par-

ties may well deplore the loss of such a man. He gave dignity to the party of which he was the leader, by the talents he displayed in his public, and by the virtues he exhibited in his private character. Opposed as we have always been to the line of politics which he pursued, we should be ashamed of ourselves if we withheld our acknowledgment of the sincere conviction upon which he always acted. Hence he was not one of those who "to party gave up what was meant for mankind." One of the principal features of his character was liberality. — Knowing that he acted from his conviction of what was right, he never failed to allow the same merit to others, however opposite their opinions and their conduct. And therefore we never heard from him that coarseness of invective, arrogance of censure, or meanness of suspicion, which have been too observable in others.

#### FRANCE.

It is rumoured that negotiations are on foot between the French government and the Allied Powers, to procure the removal from France, within the present year, of a second fifth of the army of occupation; the crops throughout the kingdom are said to be abundant; the enterprise of the people seems to be directed toward the improvement of manufactures and the extension of pacific relations, and the general political condition of France, though reduced, appears tranquil. The negotiations with the court of Rome on the affairs of the French church are said to be definitely concluded. Archbishop Talleyrand Perigord, Duke of Reims, is appointed to the See of Paris.

The French Consul General at Amsterdam has given notice, according to orders from government, that no vessel coming from foreign countries will be admitted in Senegal or in the dependencies of that country.

On the anniversary of the return of Louis XVIII. to Paris, his majesty reviewed 13 legions of the Parisian National Guards. The streets through which he passed were lined with the military, and the white flag and other appropriate emblems were displayed from the windows. The number of men under arms was estimated at 36,000. At night the city was illuminated.

A steam-boat has been invented in France by a Mr. Humphrey, on a principle which renders explosions impossible. This vessel plies between Berlin and Charlottenburgh. A fine steam-boat, also, called the Dutchess of Berry, was launched at Rouen, on St.

Louis's day, in August. It is said she is not inferior to the best American steam-boats.

[*Died.* At Paris, the Baroness De Staël, after a long and painful sickness, aged 53 years. She was the daughter of the celebrated financier, Neckar, and Susan Curchod, the lady with whom the historian Gibbon became enamoured, during his residence in Switzerland, when a young man.

#### SPAIN.

Spain is earnestly endeavouring to procure aid of the great European powers, to subdue her colonies to obedience. Report says that the aid of Russia is to be obtained by the cession of California and Minorca. Application has been made to the British government to furnish naval aid, and to prevent her subjects from going to the assistance of the Revolutionists. It is stated that a force of 6000 men are to be sent to South America from Old Spain, and that this force is to be raised by taking from each regiment of the line 11 men.

General Lacy, and four other officers of high rank, have been condemned to death by a council of war, and the sentence has been executed. General Milans, and some others, have been condemned *par contumace*. It is stated, however, that a general amnesty is expected in favour of all proscribed Spaniards.

On the 30th of May a steam boat was launched on the Guadalquivir, the first ever built in Spain.

#### ITALY.

By a decree of the Neapolitan Government, corn and seeds may be imported, free of duty, into the kingdom of Naples, for eight ensuing years.

The port of Ponte Lago Securo, situated on the Po, near Ferrara, in the Papal territory, is declared a free port; and the free ports in the Roman States are, now, Ancona, Ponte Lago Securo, and, during the fair in Italy, which lasts about twenty-five days, Sinigalia.

The health of the Pope seems to be feeble. He lately returned from his residence at the castle of Gandolfo to Rome, where his welcome was unanimous. He was attended by a large escort, in which were Maria Louisa, the Infante of Spain and his young son, the Princess of Wales, and the Prince of Saxe Gotha.

It is stated that the King of Sardinia has made reimbursements to England for expenses in the war, to the amount of five millions, and that an English frigate had arrived at Leghorn for the purpose

of receiving the money. The harvest in Italy has been abundant.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Dreadful ravages have been committed in Switzerland by inundations. Houses and bridges have been swept away; fields have been devastated, and large tracts of country laid under water. The loss of property and the distress have been great and manifold.

#### NETHERLANDS.

Joseph Constant Roorh, editor of the Antwerp Mercury, and M. Conders, of the same city, have been accused of having provoked the people to revolt by articles in said journal, and have been cited before the Special Court for trial. The Spanish consul in Amsterdam has given notice, that the importation of foreign soap into the peninsula and the neighbouring islands, is prohibited. Amsterdam is crowded with Swiss and German emigrants, who are represented as being in the most wretched situation. The government employs as many of them as it can on the works of the Helder, but the women and children are destitute. Many have perished with hunger.

Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, to the court of France, has arrived at Brussels, from Ghent and Paris. His stay is of some duration, and some negotiation of consequence is supposed to be on foot.

#### GERMANY.

The minister of the cities of Lubec, Frankfort, Bremen and Hamburg, has submitted a memorial to the Diet on the subject of the Barbary pirates, and a commission has been appointed by the Diet 'to prepare an opinion on the most efficient means of securing the German navigation against the piracies of the Barbary corsairs, with a view to the report to be made to the courts and constituents of the members of the Diet.'

The Diet of Germany has issued letters of notification to the European powers, to the grand Seignior, and to the United States, announcing, that the Germanic Confederation proposes to treat with the several states as an European power. The last sittings of the Diet have been confidential; but it is reported that they were upon the subject of the internal organization of the confederation. On the 7th July, in a full session of the Diet, the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg, the reigning Landgrave, was admitted, by an unanimous vote, into the Germanic confederation.

As the 99th article of the act of the



Congress of Vienna stood, relative to the dutchies of Parma and Placentia, Spain would not sign the act. By a convention, concluded at Paris afterwards, between the courts mentioned in that article, viz. Austria, Russia, France, Spain, England, and Prussia, it is agreed, that the dutchies, after the death of the present Dutchess Maria Louisa, shall return to the late Queen of Etruria and her lineal male descendants, except the districts on the right bank of the Po, surrounded by the territories of Austria. In default of male heirs, Austria and Sardinia will exercise their reversionary right to the dutchies. The Arch Dutchess Maria Louisa, shall be put in possession of the principality of Lucca, and shall receive the arrears of the annuity of 500,000 franks, which was settled on her by the act of Congress, as well as the principality of Lucca. Austria has obtained the right of maintaining a permanent garrison in the important fortress of Placentia. In consequence of this convention, Spain fully acceded to the act of Congress.

The King of Bavaria has issued an ordinance on the subject of lotteries. He has not prohibited them, but has forbidden all advertisements of them, calculated to entice the unwary, and also all hawking about of tickets; children, also, are forbidden to buy tickets, and no Jews are hereafter to be collectors. Some accounts state, that there is so great a scarcity in Saxony as to amount to a famine, though in other parts of Germany the prices of provisions are falling, and the prospect of an abundant harvest promising.

#### SWEDEN.

The Prince Royal of Sweden and hisson Oscar, were expected in Christiana, in the latter end of July, when prince Oscar was to be installed Viceroy of Norway, by the especial order of the King. It was not decided whether the Viceroy would fix his residence at Christiana or not. Prince Oscar having come of age, has taken his seat next his majesty in the Council of State. He was introduced by the Crown Prince, his father, and was addressed by the King in a very appropriate and touching speech.

#### RUSSIA.

Alexander continues active in the paternal administration of his government. He has issued a decree in favour of dissenters from the Greek church, (the established church in Russia.) He forbids all persecution; and remarks, "the doctrine of the Redeemer, who came into the world to save the sinner, cannot be

spread by restraint and punishment. True faith can only take root, with the blessing of God, by conviction, instruction, mildness, and, above all, by good example." The Emperor has also sent four young men to England, to learn the new method of instruction, (the Lancastrian, doubtless,) that they may be put at the head of seminaries on their return. The Scottish emigrants in Poland, are settled in Russian Poland; they have several privileges, and, among others, exemption from military conscription. The district where they are located is called Scotia, and a Presbyterian clergyman is settled among them.

An Imperial commercial bank has been established at St. Petersburg. Thirty millions of roubles, of the capital of the crown, are placed at the disposal of the bank. The bank is allowed to take money—1st, on interest—2d, in deposit. The bank gives loans on Russian goods, according to the principles of the discount office, and accepts bills, taking the per centage according to the course of commercial operations. Half the directors to consist of public officers, and half of merchants. The bank to be opened on the 1st of January, 1818. The integrity of the loans intrusted to the bank is guaranteed by the imperial word.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Nicholas with the Princess Charlotte of Prussia was to take place at Petersburg in the beginning of July.

The population of St. Petersburg is computed at about 285,000 persons, including the military, of which it is estimated that about 35,000 are foreigners. In 1794 the number of inhabitants in this city was supposed, to amount to 114,000 Russians and 16,000 strangers; and in 1792 to 193,000 natives and 32,000 strangers.

Several ships of war were launched in May, at Casan, a city on the Wolga, communicating with the Caspian Sea.

#### TURKEY.

The Aga of the Janissaries is said to have been apprehended as the head of a conspiracy, and put to death. The Grand Seigneur is apparently determined to destroy the formidable power of that celebrated body, though he will probably find the undertaking difficult and hazardous.

The state of health in Constantinople this season is said to be good, and the arrival of some transports from Egypt with rice, coffee, and other productions of that country, has removed all apprehension of scarcity.

## ASIA.

## EAST-INDIES.

The forces of the East India Company have been engaged in the reduction of one of their revolted dependencies. By a treaty of 1803 certain territories on the right bank of the Jumna were ceded to the Company, and in this ceded district was fort Hattras, in possession of Thakor Dyaram, who was allowed to retain it and keep up a large military establishment, on the supposition that when he found himself protected in his rights and secure he would voluntarily disband his retainers and suffer the fort to go to decay. But he took advantage of his situation to strengthen himself, and having in several instances evaded and resisted the constituted authorities, he was attacked and his fort blown about his ears. Fort Hattras is represented as having been a very strong place; the ditch was 120 feet wide, on an average, and 30 feet deep.

Accounts from Java state that much vexatious delay has taken place in the transfer of the island and dependencies of the King of the Netherlands, though the negotiation has at length been completed. An attempt to make the people work on the roads and clear the drains is said to have caused an insurrection, which was not subdued until several hundred lives were lost.

Trial by jury was introduced into the island of Ceylon in 1811, and has been attended with the happiest effects on the administration of justice; and more recently vaccination has been brought into extensive use. The number of persons inoculated in the year 1816 is estimated at 20,000. In Penang, in the month of January, 1577 dogs were killed.

## AFRICA.

## TUNIS.

It is reported that war has been declared between Tunis and Algiers. The Bey of Tunis recently caused a captain of a corsair to be hung with the rope of the flag of an English vessel which he had captured unlawfully. The Bey has refused the consul of the United States of America an audience, and compelled him to quit Tunis. In consequence, the American squadron under Commodore Chauncey is expected shortly to proceed to that place.

## TRIPOLI.

The Bashaw of Tripoli has presented to the Prince Regent of England some remains, (such as were moveable,) from Lebyda, the site of old Carthage. It is

also stated that the Bashaw has offered protection, as far as his authority extends, to any European who is willing to attempt the journey from Tripoli to Tombuctoo. This, however, is not much, as the most perilous part of the route is beyond his territory, across the great desert, exposed to moving sands, want of water, and the attacks of the wandering Arabs.

## AMERICA.

## SPANISH AMERICA.

## VENEZUELA.

The royalists, as stated in our last number, have captured the island of Margarita from the patriots, but it was after a severe contest. General Morillo, of the royalists, immediately after taking possession, sent off to Laguira for as large a number of surgeons as could be obtained, but only one, it is represented, would go. The war is said to be carried on with the most bitter animosity, the prisoners being treated with great cruelty or put to death at the caprice of the commander.

## MEXICO.

General Mina maintains his success, and gathers strength by degrees; he seems to conduct with much caution and energy. It is asserted that the Marquis de Moncalda, one of the most influential men in Mexico, has taken the side of the patriots at the head of 10,000 men.

## EAST-FLORIDA.

The enterprise of Sir George M'Gregor, seems at last to have failed, and the general himself has resigned in favour of one Colonel Irwin, late member of Congress from the state of Pennsylvania. An attack was expected daily, by the last accounts, from Governor Coppinger. General M'Gregor and his wife have left Amelia, and with him have gone almost all the officers of ability and character originally attached to the expedition. The place, if held, is likely to become a mere nest of bucaniers.

## PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

## PERNAMBUCO.

The royal authority seems to be fully re-established in this province, and every thing going on smoothly for the present, the patriots having generally returned to their allegiance, and most of their leaders having been executed.

By a royal proclamation, dated at Rio Janeiro, 11th February, all Spanish vessels fitting out in any of the Portuguese ports are forbidden to engage in the slave trade at any port on the coast of Africa where the right of continuing this traffic has not been abolished, and proper mea-



asures are taken to carry the order into effect.

#### KINGDOM OF HAYTI.

It is stated that Mr. Tyler, agent for the United States of America, was cordially received by the public authorities at Cape Henry, but he was not received by Christophe, because his papers retained the old names of Cape Francois and St. Domingo, instead of employing the new appellations of Cape Henry and Hayti.

The Lancastrian mode of teaching has been adopted in this kingdom, and schools have been established, supported by government, and the subject of education seems to have been taken up in an enlightened way, eminently auspicious of success. A decree has passed for the sale of estates which have become public property. They are to be sold free of encumbrance, and their names are to be changed. Christophe appears to make use of every means in his power, (and he devises them with much sagacity) to awaken in his people a sense of national dignity and an attachment to independent government, as well by taking advantage of wholesome prejudices as by the dissemination of knowledge and a rigid enforcement of the laws.

*Died.*] At the Waters of Port-a-Piment, Prince John, nephew to the king, Grand Marshal, Grand Admiral, Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Henry, aged 37 years. His funeral obsequies were celebrated with great pomp. He is represented as having been a man of talents and great courage. His last words are said to have been, "Let the Haytians combat with their last breath for liberty and independence, and be rather all exterminated than return under the yoke of their oppressors." His body was embalmed and sent to Gonaives.

#### BRITISH AMERICA.

##### NOVA-SCOTIA.

By a decision of Judge Wallace of the Admiralty Court, twenty American fishing vessels carried into Halifax, last June, by his Majesty's ship *Dee*, captain Chambers, are restored to the owners, upon their paying costs. An appeal, however, is expected to be made by the captors, the owners meanwhile taking their vessels on bonds to abide the issue. The grounds of the decree were that, although the treaty of 1783 was annulled by the last war between the United States and Great Britain, the former thereby losing all privileges in regard to the fisheries secured by that treaty, yet as there had been no specific notification from the

British Government since the treaty of Ghent for the Judge to resort to, he could not undertake to condemn the property of individuals who were ignorant of the intentions of government, and who had only continued, by sufferance, to make use of privileges originally sanctioned by treaty. Besides it did not appear that they were catching fish or trading with the inhabitants, but merely seeking shelter from the weather, or some fresh water; and furthermore, there is no penalty specified by statute, as there is, in all cases where foreigners are seized for unlawful traffic; and having no law to guide him, either in the shape of proclamation, orders in council, statute, or any thing else, the Judge decreed restitution on payment of costs as above stated.

#### CANADA.

The great cause between Lord Selkirk and the Northwest Company is to be tried soon in Upper Canada. The dispute has been already so far adjusted as to permit the fur trade to take its usual course by the St. Lawrence.

The number of emigrants from Britain and Ireland into the Canadas the present year, is estimated at nothing short of 4000.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The President of the U. S. has returned to the seat of government from his tour of observation through the northern and middle states. He was received on his arrival with the most respectful cordiality, and attended by a large escort of his fellow citizens from the place of meeting on the boundary of the District of Columbia, through Georgetown to the mansion rebuilt and furnished for the residence of the Chief Magistrate of the Union in the city of Washington.

Two Courts Martial have been convened for the trial of Col. Wharton of the Marines, one composed of officers of the navy, and the other of officers of the army, and both have declared themselves incompetent. A third court has been constituted, into which two marine officers have been introduced. This is considered competent to try the colonel, and the trial has commenced in the city of Washington. As this question is now for the first time decided in this country, the publication of the decision is interesting.

The Navigation Act, passed during the last session of Congress takes effect on the first of October. Amongst other provisions, it enacts, that coasting vessels passing from one state to another, (unless it be an adjoining state, or on a navigable

lake or river, or from Long Island to Rhode Island,) shall each pay a duty of *fifty cents per ton*, unless at least *three-fourths* of her crew are American citizens : in which case the duty will be reduced to *six cents per ton*. It also enacts, that every American vessel entering from a foreign port shall pay a duty of fifty cents per ton, unless her officers and at least *two-thirds* of her crew are American citizens ; but this provision does not extend to vessels which departed from home prior to the first of May last, until after

they return to some port of the United States.

In order to authenticate documents furnished by local authorities, which documents are intended to be evidence of the validity of posthumous claims to military bounty land or its legal equivalent, it is necessary that a certificate from a county clerk, or higher officer, who has a seal of office, should be furnished and attached to such documents when they are forwarded to the War Department.

## ART. 14. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

**T**WO Commencements were held at Dartmouth College, at the last anniversary, one under the auspices of President Brown, who conferred thirty-nine degrees, the other under those of President Allen, by whom eight degrees were conferred. The unhappy dispute which has lately divided this institution is soon to be decided by the Supreme Court of the State.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

The crops in the District of Maine have been this year uncommonly abundant, and the season the finest ever known. Contracts have been made for the delivery of many thousand bushels of wheat at the sea-port towns this fall for one dollar per bushel : provisions are very plentiful. It is expected that the towns on the Kennebeck will supply Boston with all its flour for the ensuing season at \$6 per barrel.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society, animated by a laudable desire to increase the internal prosperity of the state, have determined to bestow about 1300 dollars in various premiums, at their cattle show, which will occur on the 15th of October next. This sum is to be divided into premiums for the best Stock, for Agricultural Experiments, for Inventions for Domestic Manufactures, and for the encouragement of the best work at the Plough.

The committee of nine farmers, selected by the Berkshire Agricultural Society, have made a tour of the county, examining crops offered for prize premiums ; the excitement and effect were astonishingly exemplified the present year—the committee saw two acres of spring wheat, containing 93 shocks, estimated to yield full 40 bushels to the acre.

By a public notice of the Rev. John T. Kirkland, President of Harvard University, it appears the prevalence of the Dysentery in Cambridge will prevent the assembling of the students until the tenth day of October, when the next term will commence.

It appears that 63 pupils were admitted to the Latin Grammar School in Boston, this fall—and the School committee have given notice that the classes are now full, and no new member can be received until the next commencement at Cambridge.

A party of gentlemen from Boston, recently performed the following tour, viz. from Boston, via. Albany, to Saratoga Springs, thence by land to Buffalo, thence down the river and the whole length of lake Ontario, stopping at Oswego, Sackett's Harbour, &c. thence down the St. Lawrence, stopping at Ogdensburgh and Montreal, to Quebec, thence over land through the province of Lower Canada, part of Vermont and New-Hampshire, by Concord to Boston. This route, which was by stages and steam-boats, and made nearly 1700 miles in 30 days, with stops of one day in several places, and two days at Quebec, and without any apparent fatigue, displays the astonishing facility of travelling over a country, a great portion of which twenty years ago was a "howling wilderness."

Capt. Hull is collecting timber for erecting a line of battle ship at the Navy-Yard in Charlestown,—a sufficient quantity of live oak for this purpose may be expected during the present season—and the building will probably be commenced next Spring.

*Married.*] At Boston, Mr. Wm. Hop ping, to Miss Margaret M'Ferguson. Mr. David Low, to Miss Rebecca Burrows Lufts, of Medford. Master Benjamin



Stimpson, to miss Nancy Hayward. Capt. Antonio Echewarre, of Matanzas, to miss Sally Newell. Mr. Timothy Blackman, to miss Hannah W. Weston. Mr. Ruggles Slack, to miss Sally Eaton. Capt. James N. Staples, to Miss Sarah Ann Harris. Mr. Ebenezer Billings, jr. to miss Mary D. Dean. William White, Esq. of Belfast, Me. to miss Lydia A. Gordon. Mr. Joseph S. Waterman, to miss Jane S. Richardson. Mr. Stephen Dyer, to mrs. Candace Caldwell. Mr. John Weiss, to miss Mary H. Gallope.

*Died.*] At Boston, Mr. Stephen Hall, of Chelsea, aged 72. Mr. Joseph Hitchins, 75. Mr. David Thoreau, 21. Miss Martha Vincent, 30. Mrs. Rachel Cross, 57. Mr. John Whitney, mer. 47. Dr. Eleazer Clap, 31. Mrs. Mary Thacher, 76. Mrs. Hannah Bell, 35. Miss Elizabeth Gale, 78. Mr. Samuel Goddard, 68. Hon. Benjamin Hitchborn, 72. Mr. Joseph Blake, 77. Miss Frelove Gooding, 80. Mrs. Susanna Davies, 77. At Portland, Brig. General Francis Osgood, 40. At Row, Mr. Joshua Dodge, 101. At Westport, on the 7th Sept. Paul Cuffee, a very respectable man of colour, and who was employed as a missionary to Africa. At Dedham, Mrs. Bulah Guild, 40. At Charlestown, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, 46. Miss Mary Withington, 26. At Boylston, Mrs. Sarah Moore, 63. At Stoneham, Mrs. Laura Stevens, 50.

#### CONNECTICUT.

The state of Connecticut is entirely out of debt, having in the treasury the means for paying all out-standing claims, and besides possesses a fund, including the school fund, amounting to one million nine hundred and forty-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-five cents.

In addition to the fifty thousand dollars received, last spring, on account of advances to the militia, during the late war, a further sum of ten thousand dollars has been received by the Treasurer General, from the war department.

The election in the state of Connecticut has resulted in a majority for the toleration party, so called.

*Married.*] At Middletown, Mr. Calvin G. Cooke, to Miss Fanny M. Dicky; at Weston, mr. Nathan Wheeler, of Fairfield, to miss Catharine Jackson.

*Died.*] At Norfolk, mr. Alvin French, aged 23. At Canterbury, widow Jemima Clarke, 86; widow Lydia Thompson, 80; mr. Robert Herrick, 63; widow Ziphorah Morse, 79; Mr. Luther Barstow, 33. At Norwich, Mr. Simeon Huntington:

At Wethersfield, mr. Nathaniel Hurlbut, 74. At East Windsor, mrs. Mary Philips, 30, wife of mr. Jabez Philips; mr. Roswell Sadd, 36. At Middletown, mr. Alva Birdseye, 18; mr. Ira Kimball, 26; mr. George Casey, 23; miss Rachel Tryon, 20. At Killingworth, mrs. Abigail F. Loomis, 26, consort of A. Loomis, Esq. At New-London, mrs. Ann Brainard, 33, wife of William Brainard, Esq. At Groton, mrs. Nancy Avery, 44, wife of Mr. John Avery. At Waterford, mrs. Mary Beebe, 73. At Saybrook, Mr. John Shipman, 69. At East Hartford, Mr. Elijah Bidwell, 59; Mr. Stephen Pitkin, 30—He met the messenger of death with that serenity of mind which true religion inspires; leaving a donation of 100 dollars to the Connecticut Bible Society.

#### VERMONT.

The annual election in Vermont took place on the first Tuesday in September. From the partial returns received, there is no doubt of the Election of Republican Officers throughout—though the number of votes polled is much less than last year.

#### NEW-YORK.

The President of the United States has given orders to have a good road completed from Plattsburgh village to Chatauguay Four Corners; and about 200 troops of the regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. Snelling, detached for the purpose, have commenced working on it. The troops will work till the first of November, and it is expected that 16 miles of the road will be finished this season.

Contracts have been made for the construction of the canal for a distance of about thirty miles, and the work is proceeding as fast as was expected. Mr. Timothy Hunt, of Boston, a gentleman who has had much experience in the making of canals, having been for a number of years employed on the Middlesex canal, near Boston, has contracted to make some of this, and has already commenced his work.

Miss Rachel Baker has been cured of her devotional *Somnium*. The cure of this extraordinary disease was performed by dashing cold water upon her, as proposed by Dr. Spalding, of the city of New-York, in his lectures. An improvement was made upon the doctor's suggestions, by desiring the lady to change the hours of her devotion; then giving her a large dose of opium. In the evening, when the convulsions appeared, they dashed cold water upon her, which entirely interrupted the paroxysm, and pre-

vented her preaching. This plan was pursued for a week, and she has now recovered her usual health, after having been afflicted with this disease for *five years*.

A remarkable instance of sagacity in a dog, occurred in the city of New-York very recently. One of the carriers of the National Advocate, a news-paper, being sick, his son took his place; but not knowing the subscribers, he took with him a dog, who had been accustomed to going the route with the boy's father; the dog trotted on ahead of the boy, stopped at each subscriber's door, and the papers were left without one mistake.—Another interesting instance of canine sagacity took place in the city of New-York, last spring. A little dog having fallen into the water, from one of the wharves, and, unable to get out, was near being drowned. A large Newfoundland dog seeing the struggles of his little fellow-creature, from the deck of a sloop near by, sprang into the water, swam to the drowning animal, took him up in his mouth, and held him high enough for a person on the quay to reach him, and then immediately swam back to the sloop.

It is stated that there were, in the port of Buffalo, on the 10th August, 38 sail of vessels—1 brig, 31 schooners, and 6 sloops.

*Married.*] At New-York, Mr. H. Remsen, of the firm of Remsen & Voorhis, to Miss Sarah Bertine. Mr. Saml. W. Coates, mer. to Miss Charlotte Waite. Mr. Joseph Perry, to Miss Lydia Peters, daughter of Gen. Absalom Peters, of New-Hampshire. Mr. James D. Stout, engraver, to Miss Susan Smith. Mr. Edward Dayton to Miss Julia Ann Parker. Mr. John Blake to Miss Ann Harriman. Mr. Thomas Browning to Miss Mary Neville. Rev. Henry Blatchford to Miss Mary Ann Coit. Mr. Lawrence Kneeland to Miss Martha Clayton Chevers. Mr. Thomas Coleman to Miss Ann Maria Reil. Mr. John Eddy to Miss Elizabeth Taylor. Mr. George Fotheringham to Miss Sally Burdington. At Buffalo, Isaac Kibbe, Esq. president of the Bank of Niagara, to Mrs. Serene Grosvenor. At Ogdensburgh, Mr. David R. Strachan, one of the printers of the St. Lawrence Gazette, to Miss Hester Frazer.

*Died.*] At New-York, Mr. Peter Grac-cap, aged 60. Miss Catharine Le Roy, 19. Mr. George Bunce, printer, 52. Mrs. Judith Bruce, 80. Mr. Matthew Redelt, 76. Lieut. Col. Aaron Forman, 37. Mrs. Julia St. John, 27. Mr. Elisha Wood-

ruff, 47. Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, 50. Mr. Bleeze Rougier, a native of Riom, in France. John Stoutenburgh, 22. Mrs. Mary Edwards, 42. Robert Green, 95, a native of Gloucestershire, England. At an early period of life he emigrated to this country, was draughted in the state of New-Jersey, in the year 1757, and served with distinguished zeal in the different Canadian campaigns; assisted at the reduction of Louisburg, under General Amherst, in 1758, and signalized himself on the plains of Abraham, under General Wolfe, on the memorable 13th of September, 1759, when that general fell. At Utica, Mr. Thomas Dana, 96. Mr. D. was a native of Cambridge, Mass. and had lived in Utica 22 years. At New-Windsor, Isaac Schultz, 18, much lamented.

#### NEW-JERSEY.

At a meeting of the citizens of the county of Essex, in Newark, on the 14th of August, a committee was appointed, consisting of two from each township in the county, to draw up a constitution for a society, to be called the "Agricultural Society of the County of Essex."

*Married.*] At Newark, Mr. Erastus Chittenden, mer. of Savannah, Geo. to Miss Catharine Crane.

*Died.*] At Newark, Miss Mary Beach, aged 15.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

There have passed by Blue-Rock, a place about 3 miles below Columbia, in Lancaster county, this season, down the Susquehanna, 343 arks, and 989 rafts, making in all 1332, and this between the first of April and the 5th of July.

Mr. William Buck, of Lancaster, is said to have reaped sixty bushels and three pecks of wheat, weighing 66lbs. per bushel, from one acre of ground.

A numerous meeting, of the free people of colour, has been held at Bethel Church, Philadelphia, for the purpose of remonstrating against all attempts of the colonization societies to transport them from this their native country, and a committee of 11 persons was appointed to open a correspondence with Joseph Hopkinson, member of Congress from Philadelphia, and to inform him of the sentiments of the meeting.

Four thousand seven hundred and eighty-four passengers have arrived at Philadelphia from Europe, in 55 vessels since the 14th of May last. Of these, 3308 are from Holland, 132 from France, 87 from Lubec, and the others from Great Britain and Ireland. These include the greater part of emigrants to



this country from the European continent.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Besides the land conveyances, there are three steam-boats and one horse-boat, plying twice daily between Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. The steam-boat *Experiment*, now in complete order and well fitted, leaves Van Ness's wharf every morning at 9 o'clock for Alexandria, and returns in the afternoon.—The *Washington*, in her route to and from Aquia, passes and re-passes Alexandria, the *Camden* steam-boat and *Union* steam-boat, with good accommodations, perform their daily trips with perfect regularity—one or the other leaving Georgetown every morning at 9 o'clock. These several establishments are evidence of the growing population and business of the district.

*Married.*] At Washington, Mr. William Crissey, to Miss Keziah Roberts. Mr. Samuel P. Willing, of New-York, to Miss Hannah Hussey. At Georgetown, Mr. William Y. Wetsel, to Miss Mary Holtzmae.

*Died.*] At Georgetown, Mr. Anthony Reintziel, an old and respectable inhabitant.

#### MARYLAND.

The citizens of Baltimore, through their committee, on Friday the 12th Sept. presented to Commodore Rodgers, a service of Plate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by them of the aid afforded by him in the defence of Baltimore, on the 12th and 13th of Sept. 1814. The Baltimoreans have also procured a rich service of Plate which they intend for Commodore Decatur. Each piece bears the following inscription: "The citizens of Baltimore to Commodore Stephen Decatur: *Rebus gestis insigni; ob virtutes dilecto.*" The translation of the Latin is, *illustrious for his exploits, beloved for his virtues.*

#### VIRGINIA.

It is stated in the Richmond papers that, in the latter end of August, the thermometer, from standing at 90, in the shade, on Friday and Saturday, on Monday sunk to 55 degrees.

The United States' Armory at Harper's Ferry employs two hundred and fifty or sixty persons; 20,000 stand of arms, complete, are deposited ready for service, and a great number is in different stages of progress.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

A Branch of the United States' Bank has been established at Fayetteville.

In the late elections, in North Carolina, of members of Congress, two additional democratic candidates have succeeded in the places of two federalists.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The yellow fever has prevailed in the city of Charleston very extensively and fatally this season, and still continues there. At first it attacked only strangers, but it has at last seized upon natives, and many who had been born and bred in the city have become its victims.

#### GEORGIA.

The Indians have agreed to cede to the United States for the use of Georgia, if the compensation offered be acceptable, a tract of country about 60 miles in length and from 12 to 15 wide, bordering on the Ocmulgee and Altamaha rivers.

The late sale of the Alabama Lands at Milledgeville produced about six hundred thousand dollars. The low lands sold at from 40 to 50 dollars per acre on the average, but some as high as seventy. The Hickory Lands at 10 to 12 dollars; much of the uplands at less than 3 dollars, and much was struck off without a bidder, and can now be entered by any person at 2 dollars, and doubtless much good land, overlooked at the sale, will be secured in this way. The Ten Miles Bluff on the east side of the Alabama, at the Big Bend, ten miles below the junction of the Coosa and Talapoosa rivers, sold for 50 dollars an acre, and has been laid out for a town to be called Alabama. Of the eleven proprietors of this town, four reside in Nashville, three in Huntsville, and four in Milledgeville, which shows the avidity and enterprise of Tennessee speculators. An individual who purchased largely of these lands advertises to sell at Milledgeville, to the present occupants, at an advance of 25 per cent.

Two steam-boats are now building for the navigation of Savannah river, between Savannah and Augusta. Two others are to be built at the latter place, and the machinery for them is expected in the fall from Europe and the Northern States.

*Died.*] On the 15th of August, at his seat in Greene county, Peter Early, senator elect, and formerly governor of the state of Georgia.

#### LOUISIANA.

From January 1, to July 1, 1817, there were exported from the port of New Orleans, 48,000 bales cotton; 8000 hogsheads sugar, 85,000 bbls. flour, 10,400 do.

pork, 69,000 bushels wheat, 91,000 do. corn, 18,000 hhd. tobacco.

It is ordained by the City Council of New-Orleans, that every person who shall have furnished lodgings, within this city or suburbs, to one or more women or girls, notoriously addicted to lewdness and debauch, and shall occasion scandal, or in any way disturb the peace and tranquillity of the neighbourhood, shall pay a fine of fifteen dollars for each and every day such person shall continue to furnish lodgings as aforesaid, to any woman or girl of the above description, after having received a notice from the mayor to that effect.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention of the Mississippi Territory finished their session and signed the constitution of the State of Mississippi, on the 15th August. The seat of the government is fixed, for the present, at Monticello, in Lawrence county.

The legislative power is vested in both houses, to be chosen by the free white males over twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the state one year—the representatives or more numerous branch, and one-third of the senators to be elected annually—the first to be composed of persons not under twenty-five years of age, and the latter of persons at least thirty years of age, and each to be possessed of a freehold estate.

The executive is vested in a governor, at least thirty years old, who is to be possessed of a freehold estate, and one thousand dollars personal property after paying all his debts. He is to be elected with a lieutenant-governor, biennially; the governor can only suspend judgments, &c. until the meeting of the legislature, when that body determines whether to reprieve or not; he is to sign his name to commissions; he is to approve all bills before they become laws, but if he disapprove, and a majority pass them again, they become laws; he is to fill temporary vacancies; he is to preside and have a vote in the senate when that body sits as a council of appointment; he is, on extraordinary occasions, to convene the legislature; in case of death, &c. the lieutenant-governor is to fill the office of governor until the next periodical election.

The militia is to be officered by those liable to do duty, electing the platoon and field officers; and the field officers electing the brigadiers and maj. generals.

The judicial department is vested in a supreme court, of not less than three nor more than five judges, and a circuit court of one judge for each circuit, which is to

contain not less than three nor more than six counties; there is to be a competent number of justices of the peace to be appointed in each county, whose jurisdiction is not to exceed fifty dollars.

No person is to be eligible to any office who denies the being of a God, or of a future state of rewards and punishments.

The first legislature is to be composed of twenty-four representatives and seven senators, who are, with the governor and lieutenant governor, to be elected on the first Monday and Tuesday in September next, and are to meet at the seat of government in October, and ever after the general assembly is to be elected in September, and to meet in November.

The first session of the General Assembly is to be held in the city of Natchez, in October next.

The Natchez Gazette names the following persons, as suitable candidates for the highest offices:—

DAVID HOLMES, for Governor.

COWLES MEAD, Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE POINDEXTER, Representative to Congress.

#### TENNESSEE.

The Clarion, published at Nashville, (Ten.) states that three companies of United States' troops are employed in opening a road laid off from Maury County line to Madisonville, opposite to New-Orleans, which road, it is said, will save about one-fourth of the distance travelled in the old road from Nashville to New-Orleans; and it passes over much better ground. It crosses the Tennessee river at the mouth of Cypress Creek, a little below the foot of the Muscle Shoals. This road passing through considerable part of the United States' land, will increase the value of it very much.

#### KENTUCKY.

A Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures was established at Lexington, (Ken.) on the 16th ult. R. Wyckliffe, Esq. was chosen President, Gen. Bodley, Vice-President, and Percival Butler, Secretary to the corresponding committee.

The new Salt-works on the Cumberland river, about 70 miles above Nashville, are getting into operation, and from intelligence received from that quarter, they will be able to supply the state of Tennessee, as well as a great portion of this state bordering on the Cumberland river, at a very low price.

#### INDIANA.

The vineyards at Vevay, in the latter end of July, gave promise of an exuberant vintage. The valley of the Ohio is



said to be capable of producing wine sufficient for the consumption of the United States. If this beverage could be substituted for ardent spirits, the morals and comfort of the community would be essentially promoted.

#### MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

While the President of the United States was at Detroit, the sword, voted by the legislature of New-York to Gen. Macomb, was presented him by Gov. Cass, the agent for the Committee appointed by the legislature to make the presentation. Besides the President, Gen. Brown and several other officers with a numerous collection of citizens were spectators.

It is said that twenty-five families from one county (Genesee) in the state of New-York, have recently arrived with the intention of settling at the River Raisin. The lands on the borders of that river are of a very excellent quality, having every variety of soil for the purpose of farming. Probably there is no part of America where emigrants, particularly farmers, can settle more advantageously than in this territory. Lands are cheap, and Detroit furnishes an excellent market for produce.

#### MISSOURI TERRITORY.

The St. Louis paper says, "By a gentleman just arrived here from New-Orleans, via. river Onachitta, we are informed that a formidable coalition of Indian tribes have assembled at the Cherokee

villages on the Arkansas, consisting of Cherokees, Chactaws, Shawanoes, and Delawares, from the east side of the Mississippi, and Caddos, Coshattes, Tunkawahs, Commanches, and the Cherokees of the Arkansas; for the purpose of waging war against the Osages. The Coshattes, Tunkawahs, and Caddos of Red river, and the Cherokees of the Arkansas, complain that the Osages are perpetually sending strong war parties into their country, killing small hunting bands of their people, and driving off their horses. Our informant travelled part of the distance between the Onachitta and Arkansas rivers with a large party, going on to join the confederate troops. They had six field pieces with several whites and half breeds, who learned the use of artillery under Gen. Jackson last war. They said they were informed that the Osages had built forts, to which they intended to retreat after the general battle, which it is thought will be fought near Earhart's Salt-works on the Arkansas, on that cluster of streams called the Six Bulls, and above the boundary line lately run between the interior counties of this territory and the Osage country.

"The Osages are aware of the intended attack, but cannot believe they will be met by such a formidable force.

"As they always fight their pitched battles on horseback, it is probable they will be defeated in that broken country which they have chosen for the combat."

### ART. 15. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

**P**OEMS on various subjects, by James N. Seaman. Auburn, N. Y. Skinner & Crosby. 12mo. pp. 120.

This is an indigenous production, but one of which we cannot boast. The author has no originality of thought or expression. He has caught the chime of Goldsmith's verse, and goes ambling on without any object, or any regard to sense. His 'rhyme' seems to be the only 'rudder' by which he steers his course. *Poeta nascitur* may be true in regard to the talent, but study and observation must supply his theme, and instruct him in its management. Men are no more born poets than they are born mathematicians. They may have a decided aptitude for either poetry or mathematics, but they will make but little proficiency in either whilst they trust solely to *genius*. We would not, however, have the author

of this volume run away with the idea that we impute any genius to him. We are very certain, at least, that he has no genius for poetry.

E.

A Catalogue of Books, including many rare and valuable works, for sale by James Eastburn & Co. New-York. 8vo. pp. 101.

We recognize in this Catalogue, some of the most valuable standard works in classical literature, theology, philology, and physical and metaphysical philosophy. The whole form a collection honourable to the proprietors, and deserving the attention of the public. Little regard has been paid in this country to collecting rare works or choice editions. We hope an attempt of the kind will be encouraged. This Catalogue contains some bibliographical notices. We should be glad to

see this plan more extensively pursued in similar indices.

E.

France. By Lady Morgan. New-York. James Eastburn & Co. 12mo. 2 vols. pp. 727.

This is certainly a very entertaining work. Lady Morgan, with her husband, passed a part of the year 1816 in France, and by a previous competent knowledge of the French language and literature, was enabled to make the most of the opportunities which her reputation as a *savante*, or her rank as a lady, afforded her of observing the phases of society in various aspects. We confess she has added much to our information on many subjects. She cultivated an intimacy with the *litterati*, visited in the fashionable coteries, attended at Court, was present at the public meetings of the Institute, frequented the Theatre and Opera, courted the nobility, and consoled with the revolutionists, and has faithfully reported all that she saw, and heard, and thought. We do not think her remarks very just or profound on all occasions, but her sprightliness is pleasing, and her vanity amuses us, whilst we gather from her gossiping facts which might never have reached us from another source. Her husband comes in for a considerable share of the second volume, touching the weighty matters of the law, &c. though from his style we suspect Lady Morgan had at least the revision of his manuscript. We shall probably hereafter devote some room to a review of this work.

E.

Adolphe: an Anecdote found among the papers of an unknown person, and published by Mr. Benjamin de Constant. Philadelphia, M. Carey & Son: New-York, by the booksellers. 12mo. pp. 233.

This is as flagrant an instance of book-making as we have met with amongst us. A very paltry and uninteresting story, by dint of leading, and spacing, and large type, is spread over two hundred and thirty-eight pages of coarse paper, and charged at the price of one dollar. We will hope that this finesse is imputable to the *country printer*, and not to the very extensive and enterprising booksellers, who appear as the original publishers in this country. The author of this novel has made some noise in the political world. We do not think that this production will obtain for him great literary celebrity. As we have not seen the original, we cannot pronounce upon the beauties of its style, but its plot is neither probable nor ingenious. Mr. Constant

congratulates himself on having found a translator in a friend, who had 'rendered the English Adolphe completely equal to the French one.' This surely cannot be the translation alluded to! The story is told in a few words. Adolphe is a young German nobleman, who, finding a vacuity in his heart, resolves on falling in love, and in default of a more suitable object, fixes his affections upon Ellenor, a Polish lady, the mistress of Count P. his particular friend. The fair one is ten years older than himself, and the mother of several children. Adolphe, by great perseverance, and by forcing himself into a violent passion, at last succeeds beyond his wishes. Ellenor abandons the Count and attaches herself to Adolphe. After this sacrifice on her part, he feels himself bound to her in gratitude, and becomes the slave of this sentiment long after his flame is extinct. For years he is the victim of her caprice, which he endures from dread of wounding her sensibility by the avowal of his indifference. After many attempts to disenthral himself from the chains which his folly had rivetted, accident brings Ellenor acquainted with his endeavours, and by breaking her heart, leaves him at liberty. But this tragic event only confirms his misery, and he spends the remainder of his life in wandering on the face of the earth.

E.

The Intellectual Torch; developing an original, economical, and expeditious dissemination of knowledge and virtue, by means of Free Public Libraries. Including Essays on the Use of Distilled Spirits. By Dr. Jessey Torrey, Jun. Ballston Spa. For the author. 12mo. pp. 36.

The goodness of Dr. Torrey's intentions cannot be doubted—we only regret that he is not better qualified by nature and education to carry into effect his benevolent designs.

E.

The Power of Faith, Exemplified in the Life and Writings of the late Mrs. Isabella Graham, of New-York. Second Edition. New-York, Kirk & Mercein. 12mo. pp. 428.

The subject of these memoirs appears to have been a lady of most amiable character. Her active benevolence evinced the sincerity of her religion, which however spiritual, was not suffered to evaporate in faith. Though we have our doubts of the utility of publishing to the world, the private meditations of every person whose natural enthusiasm has given to religious zeal the appearance of superna-



tural fervour, we cannot but admire the practical example exhibited by Mrs. Graham, whose fortitude, resignation, and charity are worthy all imitation.

E.

A Concise View of the principal Points of controversy between the Protestant and Roman Churches. By the Rev. C. H. Wheaton, D. D. Rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J.—An Address to the Roman Catholics of the United States of America. By a Catholic Clergyman.—A Reply to An Address to the Roman Catholics of the United States of America. By the author of a Letter to the Roman Catholics of the City of Worcester.—A Short Answer to "A True Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church, touching the Sacrament of Penance, with the grounds on which this Doctrine is founded," contained in an Appendix to the Catholic Question decided in the city of New-York, in July, 1813. By Charles H. Wheaton, D. D. &c.—Some Remarks on Dr. O'Gallagher's 'Brief Reply' to Dr. Wheaton's 'Short Answer.' By Charles H. Wheaton, D. D. &c. New-York, David Longworth. 8vo.

These controversial tracts have been collected into a stout octavo, and offer an inviting repast to those who have a relish for polemics. We do not interfere in disputes touching matters of faith.

E.

The Journal of Science and the Arts. Edited at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. New-York, James Eastburn & Co. Vol. I. No. I. Published Quarterly.

It is a gratifying evidence of the state of science in this country, that a work of this kind should find a sufficient demand to warrant its republication. We sincerely hope that adequate encouragement may induce its continuance. So far from feeling jealous at the introduction of new periodical works into competition for patronage, we consider the extension of their circulation auxiliary to our own success. By it a taste for literature and a spirit of scientific inquiry may be created where they do not exist, and will only be increased where they are already implanted. Could a desire be awakened in the great mass of the 'reading public' for any other information than is to be gleaned from the columns of a weekly print, our country would afford an ample support to numerous publications in the various departments of learning. We shall never deserve the title of 'the most enlightened people in the world' till we read something besides newspapers. These

have their convenience and their value, but they were not designed to supersede every other source of intelligence, nor do they affect to do it. Our own pretensions, though somewhat higher, do not rise to any loftier aim than to assist the general cause by calling attention to works that merit perusal, marking their excellences and noting their errors or defects. In fact, our criticisms can be appreciated only by those who are conversant with the subjects of our scrutiny. We are, therefore, directly interested in the wider diffusion of that knowledge to which journals like the present serve as pioneers.

E.

A Geographical Description of the State of Louisiana: presenting a view of the soil, climate, animal, vegetable, and mineral productions; illustrative of its natural physiognomy, its geographical configuration and relative situation: with an account of the character and manners of the inhabitants: being an accompaniment to the Map of Louisiana. By William Darby. Philadelphia, John Melish. New-York, Kirk and Mercein. 8vo. pp. 270.

Mr. Darby has given a very interesting work on the Louisiana country and settlements. It consists of two parts, a map of the regions he describes, and a memoir elucidating the map. Major Rennel had set a noble example before the geographers, in his chart of India, with its explanatory volume. Our fellow-citizen has worthily adopted the plan. It is to be hoped that there will be other followers and imitators; and that every valuable map, instead of being a mere exhibition of rivers, coasts, a few hills, and the civil delineations, will carry on its front a larger portion of physical character, and in an accompanying document, a good body of geological, statistical, and historical information. Then geography will rise to its proper degree of importance.

In favour of the present performance, it may be observed, that the author is industrious, scientific, and intelligent; that he knows from actual observation much of the territory he describes; and that his acquaintance has been long and intimate enough to qualify him well for the task he has undertaken.

M.

The History of Little Henry and his Bearer. From the eighth English edition. New-York, E. B. Gould.

This is a child's book, designed to convey religious instruction, but we think not exactly adapted to the comprehension of children. Its tenets are these

generally denominated orthodox. The scene is laid in the East Indies, and the incidents of the story are connected with its locality.

E.

The Theory of Moral Sentiments; or an Essay toward an Analysis of the principles, by which men naturally judge concerning the conduct and character, first of their neighbours, and afterwards of themselves: to which is added, a Dissertation on the Origin of Languages. By Adam Smith, L. L. D. F. R. S. From the last English edition. Boston, Wells and Lilly. 3vo. pp. 250.

To give an analysis of this great work, on this occasion, cannot be expected; it is sufficient to say, that it is one of the standard works in English literature. The same comprehensive as well as discriminating mind, to which the world is indebted for the "Wealth of Nations," has been employed in the investigation and elucidation of "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," and it stands confessedly one of the most splendid monuments of profound and liberal inquiry, which any age or nation has produced. Though the subject, or rather the manner of treating it, is abstruse, yet the opinions of the book are well defined, the style is clear and animated, illustrated by great learning, and abounding in felicitous allusions. Great praise is due to the Boston publishers of this valuable work, not only for their enlightened spirit of enterprise, but for the correct and elegant manner in which the book is executed. We have seen a Philadelphia edition, published almost simultaneously, but which is in a much inferior style of workmanship, though it is charged at a higher price.

L.

Keep Cool, a Novel. Written in Hot Weather. By Somebody, M. D. C. &c. &c. &c. Author of Sundry works of great merit—Never published or read, from His-story. Reviewed by—Himself, "Esquire." Baltimore. Joseph Cushing. New-York, Kirk & Mercein, 12mo. 2 vols. pp. 435.

We obtained this work at so late an hour that we have been able to run over only a hundred pages of it. We have not, therefore, sufficient grounds on which to pronounce a definitive opinion of its merits. From the title page we certainly received no favourable impression—the mock 'Review,' however, which contains some fair hits at us and our critical brethren, raised an expectation, which if it have not been defeated, has not been strengthened, by our progress in the work. Of

the characters we know little, and of the story less. We discover many just thoughts, and some good writing—with frequent abortive attempts at wit, much vulgarity, numerous specimens of false eloquence, and not a few violations of grammar. In page 29 we have this sentence—"One thing seems very peculiar in dreams: it may be said with certainty, that no person ever saw the same face twice when they were asleep. They will dream of a person after," &c. In page 37, besides 'sipping,' a low word for sipping, and 'twiddling with his spoon,' for twiddling his spoon, a very inelegant expression at best, we find the following unintelligible paragraph. "In love! by this thimble," cried Harriet, who saw the whole in a glass opposite, where she was pretending to work." Among the vulgar jokes are such expressions as these, "kicked to death by grasshoppers," "like shot from a shovel," "a hurra's nest," "a hen in a hurricane," &c. A lady's ringlets are flatteringly resembled to 'live worms,' p. 57. The same lady's mind is emphatically termed 'the legitimate breathing of the Deity, chained to earth;' &c. p. 56. We have not adverted to one in ten of the errors we marked in the few pages which we perused. Yet we think we can discern indications of talent in the author, and are willing to attribute his blunders rather to haste than to ignorance. We shall feel bound to read the work through, and should we deem it worth while, will notice it hereafter.

E.

The Ethereal Physician; or Medical Electricity revived; its Pretensions fairly and candidly considered and examined, and its Efficacy proved, in the prevention and cure of a great variety of Diseases; with the details of upward of sixty cures in the short space of two years, in cases of Rheumatism, Headache, Pleurisy, Abscess, Quinsy, Piles, Incubus, &c. &c. with some Observations on the Nature of the Electric Fluid, and Hints concerning the best mode of applying it for Medical Purposes. No. 1. By Thomas Brown, Author of a History of the People called the Shakers. To which is added, a brief Account of its Medical Practice. By Jesse Everett. Albany, G. Loomis & Co. 8vo. pp. 64.

The author has taken occasion, in his title-page, to give a sufficiently full account of the object of his work; it only remains for us to relate how he has executed his undertaking. He lays no claim to the character of a scholar; he only professes to have ascertained, by actual



experiment, the efficacy of the electric fluid in the relief and cure of many diseases; and he certainly appears, though a plain man, to have proceeded according to an enlightened spirit of practical philosophy. He has fortified himself by numerous citations from the most learned and wise philosophers, that have written upon the subject of electricity, and has then gone on to do, what is necessary to all accurate knowledge and safe conclusions, make his experiments and faithfully relate them. There is, we confess, an appearance of quackery and empiricism in the book, but this is chargeable upon the manner in which it is drawn up, and should not be allowed to bring discredit upon the subject, nor upon the experiments of the author, if they are well authenticated; and we should advise him, in his succeeding numbers,—for this publication, he tells us, is only the first of a series,—to state facts and relate cases with all the perspicuity and simplicity in his power, and spare himself the trouble of speaking of the conscientiousness of his endeavours or the piety of his motives. If men of science—of accomplished minds and skill in experimenting would take up the subject of electricity as connected with medicine, and pursue it with as much zeal and fidelity as Mr. Brown has done, incalculable benefits might be expected to result from their labours; and if there

be any truth in the cases stated in the book before us, it is high time men of systematic learning turned their attention this way, for the credit of science as well as the comfort of their fellow-creatures.

#### L.

Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States. February Term, 1817. By Henry Wheaton, Counsellor at Law. Volume II. pp. 527.

This volume is just issued from the press, and we have not had an opportunity to make an examination of its contents. The character of its predecessor, however, leaves us no doubt of the correctness and judgment with which it has been compiled and arranged. The importance of the decisions it records is sufficient to commend it to the attention of the gentlemen of the gown. The questions that come under the cognizance of the Supreme Court of the United States are of a multifarious nature, and involve very different interests. In the suits between individuals of the several States principles of the statute and common law, and of the law merchant, are determined, whilst in the maritime Causes, points of international law come under consideration, and decisions are had affecting the practice of all commercial countries.

#### V.

### ART. 16. MATHEMATICAL LUCUBRATIONS.

#### SOLUTION TO THE MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS IN OUR JULY NUMBER.

AS we have not yet procured a sufficient quantity of the type necessary for printing complete solutions to the mathematical questions, we are obliged, for the present, to confine ourselves to such sketches of the solutions as can be given in common language.

##### SOLUTION TO QUESTION I.

The first of the given equation divided by the second, gives the difference of the numbers equal to 2, from which and the second equation, we find by a quadratic 2 and 1 for the numbers sought.

##### SOLUTION TO QUESTION II.

When this question is treated analytically, it leads to a quadratic formula, which must be a maximum; and by taking its differential, &c. according to

the usual method, we readily obtain the required position.

This method of solution was given by X. of New-Haven. When the question is resolved geometrically we have only to remark, that when the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle are given, the area increases as the contained angle approaches in magnitude to a right angle: therefore, when the given cone is acute angled or right angled, the required section is along the axis, but when the cone is obtuse angled, the base of the required triangle is the diagonal of a square of which the side is the same with the slant side of the cone.

This very simple construction was given by Analyticus. Mr. O'Shaunessey's solution was also of the geometrical kind.

##### SOLUTION TO QUES. III.

This question resolved by analytic geometry furnishes the equation of three

cones, from which we deduce the two answers to the question by a quadratic in an easy manner. This is the method of solution by Analyticus, the proposer. Our other contributors who have solved this question, proceed geometrically, and observe, that the distances from the three given points to the foot of the perpendicular height are as the cotangents of the given angle of altitude, and are therefore in a given ratio. This point being found geometrically, which had been effected long ago, *Simp. Alg.* p. 336, the proposed problem is easily resolved.

#### SOLUTION TO QUES. IV.

This question is more difficult than any of the preceding, and could scarcely be resolved in a scientific manner, without having recourse to algebra; or if it could, the solution must require a great degree of ingenuity. The algebraic investigation terminates in a cubic equation with very complex coefficients, and gives the perpendicular depth of the ditch = 9.10575 yards, and the expense \$1000.03 1-2.

The solution to this question by X. O'Shaunessey, and O'Connor the proposer, were all neat, ingenious, and accurate.

We are indebted to the following gentlemen for their solutions to the above questions.

Mr. Michael O'Connor, N. Y. Mr. M. O'Shaunessey, Albany; and X. of New-Haven; each ingeniously answered all the questions.

Analyticus, of New-York, answered 1, 2, 3.

Mr. Bart. McGowan, New-York, answered 1, 2, 4.

M. T. of New-York, and J. W. of Baltimore, answered 1st.

New questions to be answered in the Jan. Number.

Ques. 11, by Mr. M. O'Shaunessey, of Albany.

Given the area of the base, and the rectangle under the slant and perpendicular heights of a cone to determine its magnitude geometrically.

Ques. 12, by Mr. Michael O'Connor, New-York.

A globe is dropt into a conical glass full of water. It is required to find the quantity of water contained above, and also that contained below their circle of contact; the perpendicular height and diameter of the top of the glass, being respectively 6 and 9 inches, and the quantity of water discharged by the globe being a maximum.

Ques. 13, by X. of New-Haven.

On dropping a cannon ball into an upright paraboloidal cup filled with water; it was observed that 3-4 of the diameter was immersed, and that it gained 6 pounds in weight; but on filling it again and putting in a second ball whose centre descended lower than that of the first, the gain was only 2-4-5 pounds; required the weight of water at first in the cup, allowing 62 1-2 pounds to the cubic foot, and supposing the specific gravity of iron to be 7 times as great.

Ques. 14, or Prize Question, by Analyticus of New-York.

Given the apparent diameters of a spherical meteor, as observed at the same instant from four given places on the surface of the earth; it is required to determine the magnitude of the meteor, its height above the surface of the earth, and its distance from each place of observation.

### ART. 17. REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING THE MONTH OF AUG. 1817.

#### ACUTE DISEASES.

**F**EBRIS Intermittens, (*Intermittent Fever*,) 14; Febris Remittens, (*Remittent Fever*,) 7; Synocha, (*Inflammatory Fever*,) 1; Febris Continua, (*Continued Fever*,) 13; Febris Infantum Remittens, (*Infantile Remittent Fever*,) 15; Febris Puerperalis, (*Puerperal Fever*,) 1; Phlegmone, (*Inflammation*,) 2; Phrenetis, (*Inflammation of the Brain*,) 1; Ophthalmia, (*Inflammation of the Eyes*,) 7; Cynanche Tonsillaris, (*Inflammation of the throat*,) 4; Trachitis, (*Croup*,) 2; Pneumonia, (*Inflammation of the Chest*,) 3; Mastitis;

(*Inflammation of the Female Breast*,) 1; Gastritis, (*Inflammation of the Stomach*,) 1; Hepatitis, (*Inflammation of the Liver*,) 2; Enteritis, (*Inflammation of the Bowels*,) 3; Rheumatismus Acutus, (*Acute Rheumatism*,) 1; Cholera, 22; Dysentery, (*Dysentery*,) 16; Convulsio, (*Convulsions*,) 2; Abortio, (*Abortion*,) 1; Erythema, 1; Erysipelas, (*St. Anthony's Fire*,) 3; Urticaria, (*Nettle Rash*,) 3; Miliaria, 2; Pemphigus Infantilis, 1; Vaccinia, (*Kine Pock*,) 9; Morbi Infantiles, (*Acute Diseases of Infants*,) 3.



## CHRONIC AND LOCAL DISEASES.

Asthenia, (*Debility*), 9; Vertigo, 7; Cephalalgia, (*Head-ach*), 6; Dyspepsia, (*Indigestion*), 19; Gastrodynia, (*Pain in the Stomach*), 5; Enterodynia, (*Pain in the Intestines*), 4; Colica, (*Colic*), 5; Obstipatio, (*Costiveness*), 12; Paralysis (*Palsy*), 1; Trismus, (*Locked-Jaw*), 1; Epilepsia, (*Epilepsy*), 1; Chorea, (*St. Vitus's Dance*), 1; Hysteria, (*Hysterics*), 1; Ophthalmia chronica, (*Chronic inflammation of the Eyes*), 8; Bronchitis Chronica, 8; Asthma et Dyspnœa, (*Asthma and Difficult Breathing*), 2; Phthisis Pulmonalis, (*Pulmonary Consumption*), 5; Rheumatismus Chronicus, (*Chronic Rheumatism*), 15; Fleurodynia, 4; Lumbago, 4; Sciatica, 1; Hæmoptysis, (*Spitting of Blood*), 5; Hæmatemesis, (*Vomiting of Blood*), 1; Hæmorrhoids, (*Piles*), 1; Hæmorrhagia Uteri, 1; Menorrhagia, 2; Dysenteria Chronica, (*Chronic Dysentery*), 9; Diarrhœa, 15; Leucorrhœa, 2; Amenorrhœa, 5; Dysmenorrhœa, 1; Dyslochia, 1; Ischuria, (*Suppression of Urine*), 1; Dysuria, (*Difficulty of Urine*), 1; Nephralgia, (*Pain in the Kidneys*), 2; Plethora, 4; Anasarca, (*Dropsy*), 3; Ascites, (*Dropsy of the Abdomen*), 1; Scrophula, (*King's Evil*), 2; Tabes Mesenterica, 1; Vermes, (*Worms*), 8; Caligo, 1; Syphilis, 10; Urethritis Virulenta, 5; Paraphymosis, 1; Tumor, 1; Hernia, 2; Stemma, (*Sprain*), 2; Contusio, (*Bruise*), 6; Vulnus, (*Wound*), 4; Abscessus, (*Abscess*), 5; Abscessus Lumborum, (*Lumbar Abscess*), 1; Ulcus, (*Ulcer*), 16; Ustio, (*Burn*), 1; Odontalgia, (*Tooth-ach*), 18; Strophulus, 3; Lichen, 1; Pityriasis, 1; Psoriasis Veneria, 1; Purpura, 1; Erythema, 2; Impetigo, 1; Scabies et Prurigo, 18; Porrigo, 5; Herpes Zoster, 1; Aphthæ, 1; Eruptiones Variæ, 6.

August commenced with very little variation in the temperature of the atmosphere; and has been mostly a continuation of the sultry heats that were frequently experienced in July. The weather, until near the termination of the month, was uniformly warm, and sometimes hot and oppressive for a number of days in succession: the thermometer, at different times, marking 83° in the shade, at noon, and generally ranging between 80 and 86°—After a long course of not days, a sudden and extensive vicissitude occurred on the morning of the 24th; when the wind, which, previously to this period, had blown almost constantly between the S. E. and S. W., suddenly shifted to the N. accompanied with a little rain; and the thermometer, which on the preceding afternoon was at 82° in the shade, now

stood as low as 54°, making a variation of 28° in the short space of 12 or 14 hours. The wind continued Northerly, throughout the remainder of the month; and the thermometer did not again indicate summer heat, until the 30th and 31st. The highest temperature of this period has been 89°; lowest 54°; greatest diurnal variation, between sunrise and sunset, 15°: mean temperature, at 6 o'clock in the morning, 68°; at 2 in the afternoon, 78° and 52-100; at sunset 74° and 65-100:—Greatest elevation of the mercury in the Barometer 30 inches 37-100; on the 11th, wind S. E. moderate, overcast: greatest depression, 29 inches; on the 4th, wind S., cloudy:—quantity of rain 8 inches and 53-100. During the whole of this month, there has been a total want of those thunder showers that usually pervade the summer season, and tend to renew and purify the atmosphere. The fervid rays of the sun were seldom obscured, or wholly intercepted by clouds; at least for a considerable time. There has not, however, been a want of moisture; for, besides the south-east storm of the 11th and 12th, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th and 30th, were all more or less showery, or attended with transient falls of rain.—The storm, which commenced about 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th, and continued to pour down incessantly till between 2 and 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the 12th, is acknowledged to have been the heaviest rain that has been known to have fallen for many years; amounting, by measurement, to full 6 inches on a level.—The cisterns overflowed, and the cellars of many houses adjoining the docks, or situated in the low and more sunken parts of the city, and particularly in the neighbourhood of the Collect, were filled with water. This storm appears to have extended through the greater part of the United States; though not simultaneously, nor with the same degree of violence. In the southern and western states, it occurred on the 8th and 9th; and in some places was productive of material damage.

From an extensive view of the diseases of this interval, it appears that the general health of the city is as favourable as is common at the conclusion of the summer season.—The bills of mortality announce a small increase of deaths; but, of these, a considerable proportion has been among children under two years of age; who, from the great mobility and tenderness of their systems, are peculiarly liable to be affected by the summer heats, and this



susceptibility is often increased by the additional irritation of teething.

The general character of the diseases has been much the same as in the preceding month. The leading complaints have been fevers of different kinds; hepatic derangements; and disorders of the primæ viæ, as evinced by the titles cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, gastrodynia, enterodynia, colica, &c. These have amounted, conjointly, to almost half of the total number of patients treated at the Dispensary. Of the class of intestinal affections, the Dysenteric form has been the most prevalent, or at least the most fatal.

Disorders of the first passages, and of the hepatic functions, tending to jaundice, have been occasionally observed. Serious consequences sometimes arise from inflammations of the stomach and bowels, that occur in the hot season, being mistaken for the effects of indigestion, flatulence, or acrimonious bile, and treated merely as cases of Gastrodynia, Eterodynia, Colica, or similar gastric and intestinal affections.

Rheumatic complaints, chiefly of the chronic sort, have been somewhat frequent, considering the season of the year. They were much aggravated by the sudden diminution of temperature, that took place towards the termination of the month.—Acute diseases of the thoracic viscera have nearly disappeared.—One of the cases of croup, reported in the list, yielded to the operation of an emetic, which remedy will not unfrequently, alone, succeed in effecting a removal of this disorder, in its early or forming stage, whilst the disease is yet local; but when it is fairly seated, and general excitement has supervened, the use of the lancet becomes indispensable.

The relaxing and enervating effects of the summer heats have produced much general languor, or idiopathic debility, which has increased the predisposition to many morbid symptoms, that are more peculiarly connected with different kinds of fevers, of which a considerable augmentation is evident. The autumnal intermittent has already begun to prevail; and remittents, as well as synochus and typhus, are more general. The nature and character of fevers have differed according to local circumstances, and to the constitutions of the individuals in whom they occurred. In some they were con-

nected with gastric and hepatic derangements. A typhoid tendency was evident in many cases of synochus, and seemed only to require confined rooms and stimulant diet, with the early exhibition of bark, wine, and other heating things, to render them intractable and highly dangerous. Cathartics, antimonials, diluent drinks, and cooling diet, during the first few days, generally arrested the complaint. Remittents, in some cases, assumed an inflammatory character—while, in other instances, they manifested all the symptoms of the true bilious fever, and were attended with nausea, vomiting, and spontaneous discharges of bile.—Of the cases of intermittents, contained in the foregoing catalogue, one half were produced during the latter part of the month, subsequent to the sudden reduced temperature of the atmosphere. Two cases of intermittents were transformed into remittents; and remittents have, in some instances, degenerated into typhus.

Many cutaneous diseases have been prevalent in this, as well as in the preceding months: but those, usually accompanied with much fever, such as Scarlatina, Variola, and Rubella, were not observed.—Cases of Prurigo have been common, and, in several instances, occurred in persons considerably advanced in life.

The following deaths, from different diseases, are reported in the New-York Bills of Mortality, for the month of August—

Apoplexy, 3; Asphixia, 1; Asthma, 2; Abscess, 1; Child-bed, 1; Cholera Morbus, 14; Colic, 1; Consumption, 51; Convulsions, 24; Diarrhœa, 11; Drinking cold water, 1; Dropsy, 8; Dropsy in the Head, 3; Dropsy in the Chest, 1; Drowned, 6; Dysentery, 23; Fever, 2; Inflammatory Fever, 1; Intermittent Fever, 1; Remittent Fever, 3; Typhus Fever, 11; Herpes, 1; Hives, 2; Inflammation of the Bladder, 1; Inflammation of the Bowels, 4; Inflammation of the Liver, 1; Jaundice, 1; Insanity, 1; Intemperance, 3; Killed, 4; Marasmus, 10; Nervous Disease, 1; Old Age, 7; Obi, 1; Palsy, 2; Peripneumony, 1; Rupture, 1; Scrophula, 2; Small Pox, 1; Spasms, 2; Sprue, 1; Still Born, 6; Syphilis, 4; Teething, 4; Worms, 7; Ulcer, 1; Unknown, 3—Total 241.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M. D.

New-York, August 31, 1817.



## ART. 13. CABINET OF VARIETIES.

*From Northcote's Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

**I**N the Dedication of his "Deserted Village" to Sir Joshua Reynolds, already noticed, Goldsmith alludes to the death of his eldest brother, Henry, the clergyman; and his various biographers record another, Maurice, who was a younger brother, and of whom it is stated, by Bishop Percy, that having been bred to no business, he, upon some occasion, complained to Oliver that he found it difficult to live like a gentleman. To this Oliver wrote him an answer, begging that he would, without delay, quit so unprofitable a trade, and betake himself to some handicraft employment. Maurice wisely, as the Bishop adds, took the hint, and bound himself apprentice to a cabinet-maker, and when out of his indentures set up in business for himself, in which he was engaged during the viceroyalty of the late Duke of Rutland; and his shop being in Dublin, he was noticed by Mr. Orde, since Lord Bolton, the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary, who recommended him to the patronage of the Duke, out of regard to the memory of his brother.

In consequence of this, he received the appointment of inspector of licenses in that metropolis, and was also employed as mace bearer, by the Royal Irish Academy, then just established. Both of these places were compatible with his business: and in the former he gave proof of great integrity by detecting a fraud committed on the revenue in his department; and one by which he himself might have profited, if he had not been a man of principle. He has now been dead not more than fifteen years; I enter more particularly into his history, from having seen the following passage in one of Oliver's letters to him: "You talked of being my only brother—I don't understand you. Where is Charles?"

This, indeed, was a question which Maurice could not answer then, nor for many years afterwards; but as the anecdote is curious, and I have it from a friend on whose authority I can rely, I shall give it a place here nearly in his own words.

My friend informed me, that whilst travelling in the stage coach towards Ireland, in the autumn of 1791, he was joined at Oswestry by a venerable looking gentleman, who, in the course of the morning, mentioned that his name was Goldsmith; when one of the party ob-

served, that if he was going to Ireland, that name would be a passport for him. The stranger smiled, and asked the reason why? to which the other replied, that the memory of *Oliver* was embalmed amongst his countrymen. A tear glistened in the stranger's eye, who immediately answered, "I am his brother." The gentleman who had first made the observation on the name, looked doubtfully, and said, "He has but one brother living; I know him well." "True, replied the stranger, for it may be said that I am risen from the dead, having been for many years supposed to be no longer in the land of the living. I am Charles, the youngest of the family. Oliver I know is dead; but of Henry and Maurice I know nothing."

On being informed of various particulars of his family, the stranger then told his simple tale; which was, that having heard of his brother Noll mixing in the first society of London, he took it for granted that his fortune was made, and that he could soon make a brother's also; he therefore left home without notice; but soon found, on his arrival in London, that the picture he formed of his brother's situation was too highly coloured; that Noll would not introduce him to his great friends, and, in fact, that, although out of a jail, he was also often out of a lodging.

Disgusted with this entrance into *high life*, and ashamed to return home, the young man left London without acquainting his brother with his intentions, or even writing to his friends in Ireland; and proceeded, a poor adventurer, to Jamaica, where he lived, for many years, without ever renewing an intercourse with his friends, and by whom he was, of course, supposed to be dead; though Oliver may, at first, have imagined that he had returned to Ireland. Years now passed on, and young Charles, by industry and perseverance, began to save some property; soon after which he married a widow lady of some fortune, when his young family requiring the advantages of further education, he determined to return to England, to examine into the state of society, and into the propriety of bringing over his wife and family; on this project he was then engaged, and was proceeding to Ireland to visit his native home, and with the intention of making himself known to such of his relatives as might still be living. His plan, however, was, to conceal his good fortune until he



should ascertain their affection and esteem for him.

On arriving at Dublin, the party separated; and my friend, a few weeks afterwards, returning from the north, called at the Hotel where he knew Mr. Goldsmith intended to reside. There he met him; when the amiable old man, for such he really was, told him that he had put his plan in execution; had given himself as much of the appearance of poverty as he could with propriety, and thus proceeded to the shop of his brother Maurice, where he inquired for several articles, and then noticed the name over the door, asking if it had any connexion with the famous Dr. Goldsmith.

"I am his brother, his sole surviving brother," said Maurice.

"What then," replied the stranger, "is become of the others?"

"Henry has long been dead; and poor Charles has not been heard of for many years."

"But suppose Charles were alive," said the stranger, "would his friends acknowledge him?"

"Oh yes!" replied Maurice, "gladly indeed!"

"He lives, then; but as poor as when he left you."

Maurice instantly leaped over his counter, hugged him in his arms, and weeping with pleasure, cried, "Welcome—welcome—here you shall find a home and a brother."

It is needless to add, that this denouement was perfectly agreeable to the stranger, who was then preparing to return to Jamaica to make his proposed family arrangements; but my friend having been engaged for the next twenty years in traversing the four quarters of the globe, being himself a wanderer, has never, since that period, had an opportuni-

ty of making inquiries into the welfare of the stranger, for whom he had, indeed, formed a great esteem, even on a few days acquaintance.

James Mac Ardell, the mezzotinto engraver, having taken a very good print from the portrait of Rubens, came with it one morning to Sir Joshua Reynolds, to inquire if he could inform him particularly of the many titles to which Rubens had a right, in order to inscribe them properly under his print; saying, he believed that Rubens had been knighted by the kings of France, Spain, and England; was secretary of state in Flanders, and to the privy council in Spain; and had been employed in a ministerial capacity from the court of Madrid to the court of London, to negotiate a treaty of peace between the two crowns, and that he was also a magistrate of Antwerp, &c.

Dr. Johnson happened to be in the room with Sir Joshua at the time, and understanding Mac Ardell's inquiry, interfered rather abruptly, saying, "Pooh! pooh! put his name alone under the print, Peter Paul Rubens: that is full sufficient and more than all the rest."—*ib.*

Several ladies being in company with Dr. Johnson, it was remarked by one of them, that a learned woman was by no means a rare character in the present age: when Johnson replied, "I have known a great many ladies who knew Latin, but very few who know English."

A lady observed, that women surpassed men in epistolary correspondence. Johnson said, "I do not know that." "At least," said the lady, "they are most pleasing when they are in conversation." "No, Madam," returned Johnson "I think they are most pleasing when they hold their tongues."—*ib.*

## ERRATA.

These are numerous, we fear, this month, from the great hurry with which this number has been put to press.

Page 453, col. 1, we notice the following:—*steel tyle for scintille*; '*Caroa*' for *larva*. We shall not pretend to specify all the errors that we have noticed. We may observe, however, under this head, that from a mistake in giving out the copy of the Museum of Natural Science,

the department occupies double the space which we had assigned to it. Whilst we are desirous of rendering our work a valuable repository for the learned, we shall not suffer ourselves to forget that it is on the great body of our fellow-citizens that we depend for support, and that their amusement and instruction are principally to be consulted in our pages.